FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 099 20 May 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

USSR Would 'Reply' to Reagan Missile Proposals AA 1
TASS Reports GDR Delegate's Remarks at MBFR Talks AA 1
TASS Cites Warnke Interview With FRG Weekly AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Further Reportage on Warsaw Treaty Anniversary BB 1
'Realistic, Farsighted Approach' BB 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 May]
Hungarian Aide on Peace Proposals BB 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 May]
CEMA Holds Farm Machine Parts Meeting in Kiev BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Scientists' Conference on Disarmament Concludes CC 1
PRAVDA on Nuclear Consequences [19 May] CC 1
Participant Statements [PRAVDA 19 May] CC 3
Pugwash President on Perils CC 4
Velikhov To Head New Committee CC 4
Nuclear War 'Sheer Madness' CC 5
Trade Union Peace and Disarmament Meeting Ends CC 6
Question on 'Peace, Life' CC 6
Expresses 'Will of Millions' [PRAVDA 14 May] CC 7
U.S. 'Obstruction' at Madrid Forum Criticized CC 8
[Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 17 May]
IAEA Thanks USSR for Heavy Water Consignment [IZVESTIYA 20 May] CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further on Gorbachev-Lapointe Ottawa Remarks [PRAVDA 20 May] A 1
MX Missile, House Approval Vote Condemned A 2
House Approval Noted [Mikheyev] A 2
PRAVDA on Opposition [19 May] A 2
Bogachev Comments A 3
Olin on MX Debate A 4
Congressional Criticism of Reagan Policy Cited A 5
Reagan Report to Congress on Nuclear Weapons Hit A 6
Senate Rejection of Draft Budget Reported A 6
U.S.-NATO Exercises Seen Increasing Tension A 7
[Yeshchenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 May]

CHINA

PRC Gives UN Letter on U.S. Nuclear Plans in Korea B 1
Chita, Nei Monggol Sign Border Trade Agreement B 1
Chinese Youth League History, Komsomol Ties Cited B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Economic Cooperation Delegation Visits DPRK C 1
Protocol Signed [IZVESTIYA] C 1
Meeting With Yi Chong-ok [IZVESTIYA 20 May] C 1
KCNA Cited on U.S. Violations of DPRK Airspace C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 May]

SOUTH ASIA

Domestic Audience Informed of Paktia Meeting D 1
India-Pakistan Commission Agreement Observed D 1
Afghan Self-Defense Detachment Formation Noted D 2
Afghan Organization Disbandment Announced D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

UN Meeting on U.S. Trusteeship of Micronesia Cited E 1
[Matyash]
NHAN DAN Cited on Cuu Long Pullout, PRC Response [PRAVDA 14 May] E 2
SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Awarded Order [PRAVDA 15 May] E 2
USSR Paper Condemns Asian Jurists' Conclave E 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 May]
Thai Poll 'Notable Landmark' in Democratization E 4
[Kalinin in PRAVDA 17 May]

EASTERN EUROPE

KOMMUNIST on Polish Criticism of 'Liberal Line' F 1
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 20 May]
Demichev Meets Hungarians on Cultural Cooperation [PRAVDA 18 May] F 1
SFRY's Dolanc Urges Struggle With Antisocialists [PRAVDA 13 May] F 2
Berlin SED Bezirk Delegation Ends Moscow Visit F 2
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 17 May]
Moscow Meeting Marks Romanian Party Anniversary [AGERPRES] F 3
Briefs: Kosciuszko Infantry Anniversary F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. Missile Deployment Plans 'About Complete' G 1
UK To Receive 'Specialists' G 1
'Technical Backup' G 1
Thatcher's 'Pre-Election Manifesto' Presented G 1
PRAVDA Rebuts Thatcher Charges on Human Rights [Zhukov, 14 May] G 2
Soviet Trade Delegation Departs for London Talks G 3
Mitterrand-Kohl Paris Negotiations Assessed G 4
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 19 May]
FRG-USSR Trade 'Of Fundamental Significance' G 5
Ostrogorskiy on FRG Opposition to U.S. Missiles G 5
Komarov Holds Italian Economic Cooperation Talks G 6
Oil Equipment Deal Concluded [PRAVDA 17 May] G 7
Soviet-Austrian Consultations Held in Vienna G 7
[PRAVDA 15 May]
Ukraine's Lyashko Cited on Links With Austria G 8
[IZVESTIYA 12 May]

Anniversary of Austrian Treaty Draws Comment G 8
[IZVESTIYA 15 May]
USSR, Finland's Sorsa Exchange Telegrams G 9
Anniversary of Finnish-CEMA Cooperation Marked G 10
Koivisto Receives CEMA Secretary G 10
USSR Officials Attend Norwegian Envoy's Reception G 10
[IZVESTIYA 18 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA's Demchenko on Israel-Lebanon Agreement [20 May] H 1
TASS on Reagan Plans To Supply F-16's to Israel H 3
Israel To Receive 'Lion's Share' of U.S. Aid H 3
Moscow TV on Habib's Arrival in Middle East H 3
Lebanon's Franjiyah Hits U.S., Israeli Policies H 4
Moscow TV Interview H 4
U.S. Mideast Role Scored H 4
KUNA Cites New Soviet Envoy Before Departure H 5
TASS, KUNA Sign Cooperation Agreement in Kuwait [KUNA] H 5
Iran 'Rightist Coup' Plot, Anti-Tudeh Acts Hit H 6
Sheftunov Commentary H 6
Further Sheftunov Comment H 7
Anti-Soviet 'Furor' H 8
Uzbek Scholar Views Iranian Press Attitude H 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Dos Santos Wraps Up Kiev Visit; Returns Home J 1
Arrives in Kiev J 1
Activities Reported J 1
Additional Details J 2
Departs After Visit J 2
U.S. 'Anti-African Policy' Receives Criticism J 3
Attempts To Undermine OAU J 3
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Commentary J 4
Guinea Leaders Receive USSR Delegation [PRAVDA 19 May]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Moscow Reviews U.S. Policy on Chile, Argentina K 1
UNESCO Conference Urges Nicaragua Intervention End K 2
UN Security Council Discusses Nicaragua K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Meets; Foreign, Domestic Issues Viewed R 1
CPSU Plenum To Have 'Exceptional Significance' R 1
[Belgrade POLITIKA 18 May]
CPSU Membership Growth Among Youth Stressed R 2
Borodin Sentenced for 'Unlawful Activities' R 3
Moscow CPSU Gorkom Held; Grishin Attends R 3
[Zolin in PRAVDA 19 May]
Armenian CP Central Committee Holds Plenum R 5
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 28 Apr]
Kirghiz Communist Party Holds Regular Plenum R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Leningrad Flood Barrier To Start Next Year S 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 May]
Interference With Project Priorities Scored S 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Sowing Progress in Various Areas Detailed T 1
CSA Cited T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Details [19 May] T 1
TASS Reports Food Production in Soviet Moldavia T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soviet Union Launches Cosmos 1463 on 19 May U 1
Ultrasound Improves Metal Crystalline Structure U 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 May]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

'Grim Reality' of War Danger Requires High Morale V 1
[Repin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 May]

USSR WOULD 'REPLY' TO REAGAN MISSILE PROPOSALS

LD201342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 20 May 83

["Unfounded Calculations" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, (TASS) -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In an interview for the UPI agency, President Reagan tried to convince world public opinion that after the start of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the talks in Geneva would proceed in the same order as before, as though nothing serious had happened.

"We intend to go through with deployment. At the same time we intend to continue the talks," declared the U.S. President.

Soviet leaders have repeatedly emphasized that the deployment of the new American missiles would create a qualitatively new situation and would lead to a sharp exacerbation of the military-political situation not only in Europe but in the whole world.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union will discover how to reply to the U.S. actions both directly with regard to its territory and with regard to Europe.

The calculations of President Reagan on the American side's use of the talks in Geneva as a screen for deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe are at the very least unfounded.

Washington should realize that having begun deployment of the new missiles on the European Continent, the American side would in effect have undermined the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

TASS REPORTS GDR DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT MBFR TALKS

LD191445 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Vienna May 19 TASS -- The regular, 30th round of the talks on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe opened in the Hofburg Palace here today.

The plenary meeting was addressed by the head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic A. Viland. As a spokesman of the GDR delegation told a press conference, A. Viland had stressed that socialist countries find it necessary already in the near future to achieve concrete results at the talks. The new proposals made by the delegations of the GDR, the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia on February 17 of this year make it possible to overcome the "statistics barrier" put up by the Western powers and to take the Vienna talks out of the impasse.

The attainment of tangible progress, the GDR delegate went on, would be facilitated in many ways by the withdrawal as the initial step from central Europe on the basis of mutual example of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen with their armaments under appropriate joint observation, as it was proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member countries. Only one thing is required to make this simple and clear step -- the good will of both sides.

The GDR representative recalled that the socialist states propose that after the withdrawal of a part of the Soviet and American troops, all the direct participants in the talks would assume the political commitment to "freeze" the levels of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Thereby a favourable atmosphere would be created for the attainment of agreement on the holding in the future of bigger reductions, right up to the agreed upon numerical level of the armed forces in this area of 900,000 men for each side.

The proposal of the socialist states, A. Viland stressed, makes it possible to work out practical solutions concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on an equal and mutually acceptable basis without damage to the security of the sides. Now it is up to the West.

TASS CITES WARNKE INTERVIEW WITH FRG WEEKLY

LD131925 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Bonn May 13 TASS -- The former head of the United States delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, Paul Warnke, said in an interview to the West German weekly VORWAERTS, when replying to a question about how serious was the United States striving for the conclusion of an agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe:

The agreement on Eurostrategic systems is not very high on the list of President Reagan's priorities. He would rather deploy than reduce these weapons. He is conducting talks in Geneva because hs is compelled to do so for political reasons.

Asked what he thought about the Soviet position in Geneva, Warnke replied: I have the impression that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov strives to induce the United States to conduct serious talks. He himself is prepared for this. Of course, on condition that both sides display the corresponding will. Touching on Yuriy Andropov's proposal to hold talks in Geneva on the attainment of equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both by delivery vehicles and warheads, Warnke said: If I held a post in government I would advise the President of the United States to study this proposal most thoroughly. In response to the remark that London and Paris refuse to have their nuclear arms counted in any way Warnke said:

France and Britain could object only if we were trying to reach agreement on the reduction of their systems. It is absolutely clear that we do not want this. We are not conducting talks on behalf of these two countries. But how can they prevent us from agreeing on the inclusion by the Soviet Union; in case of need, of both the British and French missiles in its estimates? It is obvious that their arms, as it was stated by the newspaper IZVESTIYA, are targeted not on the Falklands. No pressure and no calls will make the Soviet Union ignore the existence of these medium-range weapons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WARSAW TREATY ANNIVERSARY

'Realistic, Farsighted Approach'

PM171111 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Shvetsov "Commentary": "A Reliable Shield"]

[Text] Twenty-eight years ago -- 14 May 1955 -- the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed. The Warsaw Treaty Organization advocates the normalization of the international situation, opposes the arms race, and is an important factor for peace and the safeguarding of the peoples' security. This emerges particularly vividly now, when peace on our planet and the very existence of our civilization are seriously threatened.

"War between leading countries," V.I. Lenin wrote back in 1918, "will not only be a very great crime," it may also lead inevitably "to the undermining of the very conditions of human society's existence." This warning is more topical now than ever. Present-day imperialism has put the most sophisticated scientific and technological achievements at the service of its aggressive aims. The yield of only 1 U.S. MX missile warhead is 30 times the yield of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which claimed 140,000 lives within seconds. And people across the ocean are hastily developing other, no less monstrous types of mass destruction weapons -- chemical, neutron, biological, and radiological weapons.

It is easy to imagine how near the brink of catastrophe the world would be if those against whom the MX, Pershing, and Tomahawk missiles are targeted had joined with equal thoughtlessness and irresponsibility in this game in which the stake is life on earth. It is only thanks to the self-restraint and realism of the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact states that it was possible, until very recently, to contain the arms race and its spread to more and more spheres. "Now is a very crucial moment," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has pointed out. "A little jerk is all it would take for the ball to start rolling. The deployment of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe could do just that. If, against all the arguments of reason, matters come to that, a chain reaction is inevitable. It will mean that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states will be forced to adopt countermeasures."

Forced -- exactly. The world of socialism is not seeking an exacerbation of military confrontation and the arms race on the international arena. War and violence are inherently alien to its very nature and inimical to the fundamental interests of its peoples. This was again reaffirmed emphatically, clearly, and unequivocally in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee in Prague on 5 January this year. This advanced the historic initiative of concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. A constructive program for relaxing international tension, for disarmament, for safeguarding security, and for banning all types of mass destruction weapons was formulated in Prague. The core of the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals were the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and, in particular, the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The PCC's [Political Consultative Committee's] concluding document also demanded the activation or resumption of talks on disarmament, which must cover not only nuclear and chemical, but also other types of mass destruction weapons and conventional arms. The appeal for peace and reason from Prague met with the most favorable reaction from broad circles of the world public.

The realistic and farsighted approach by the Warsaw Pact countries to the crucial problems of the present time has once again shown that the peoples of the planet have in these countries a reliable instrument and guarantor of peace.

The socialist countries have sufficient good will and determination unswervingly to move toward a normalization of the political atmosphere. However, they also have sufficient strength to counter imperialism's military threat. Those who are hatching crazy plans for world supremacy and military diktat must not forget this.

Hungarian Aide on Peace Proposals

FM171335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Guarantee of Security"]

[Text] Budapest, 17 May -- The USSR's new, constructive proposals put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reflect the Soviet Union's sincere desire for peace and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet Union is ready to reach agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both in terms of delivery vehicles and in terms of warheads, taking the corresponding British and French armaments into account, of course, K. Csemi, state secretary at the Hungarian Defense Ministry, writes in the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. His article is devoted to the 28th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact's formation.

The Warsaw Pact is a new type of organization. Our defensive alliance is not oriented against other countries or groups of states. Its fundamental aim is the defense of peace and socialism and the guaranteeing of the fraternal peoples' security, the article notes. Throughout its history the Warsaw Pact has fought consistently and successfully to preserve peace on the planet.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, united in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, have done much to establish good-neighborly relations in Europe. Consistent initiatives and coordinated foreign policy actions helped to end the "cold war" and strengthen the detente process. At the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee proposals were put forward for strengthening security in Europe.

But extremist circles in the West try to disrupt the established equilibrium of forces. They plan to deploy American medium-range nuclear facilities on West European territory. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries counterpose to these aggressive machinations of imperialism, concrete measures to avert nuclear catastrophe.

The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are capable of neutralizing the West's dangerous militarist plans. They ensure the inviolability of their borders, watch vigilantly over the socialist community, and act as the reliable guarantee of peace on the continent and throughout the world, the article notes in conclusion.

CEMA HOLDS FARM MACHINE PARTS MEETING IN KIEV

AU180842 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Coordinating the efforts of specialists from the fraternal socialist countries in the field of increasing the reconditioning of worn out farm machine parts is the main objective of the scientific-technical conference and the exhibition, called Modern Equipment and the Technological Processes of Reconditioning Worn Out Machine Parts -- CEMA Parts Exhibition [REV Detal] - 83, which were opened by CEMA member countries in Kiev on 17 May. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, welcomed the conference participants on behalf of the Ukrainian Government. Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, reported on the part of Ukrainian scientists in the development of the most up-to-date technologies for reconditioning parts. The plenary session of the conference was also addressed by leaders of the delegations from the fraternal countries.

SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT CONCLUDES

PRAVDA on Nuclear Consequences

PM191525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Averting Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] There is no more important task for mankind now than to uphold peace. An important role in the struggle for the future of mankind belongs to scientists. To tell peoples the truth about the consequences of thermonuclear war which is now threatening the world and to unite the antiwar movements efforts -- these are the aims of the all-union conference of scientists which is continuing in Moscow. Together with representatives of Soviet science, foreign scientists and leaders of the Pugwash Movement are discussing topical problems of war and peace.

Academician N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, spoke about the medical consequences of nuclear war. In the event of a total thermonuclear catastrophe, he stressed, it is to be expected that direct hits by nuclear weapons alone will result in one-third of mankind perishing.

I have the great honor to speak at this meeting and to be here together with the Soviet scientists who in their recent appeal to all the world's scientists spoke out about the growing threat presented by the nuclear arms race, Professor B. Lown, (United States), co-chairman of the international organisation Physicians of the World for Averting Nuclear War, said. The physicians' active involvement is prompted by their growing awareness that the nuclear danger is the number one threat to people's health and that the only means against it is to avert this war.

Professor B. Lown described the catastrophic consequences which the use of nuclear weapons would entail. We believe in mankind's reason, he stressed. And this optimism is partly based on the fact that after only 2 and 1/2 years our movement comprises 60,000 physicians in many countries.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, who addressed the conference, gave an analysis of the U.S. military doctrine, citing many facts and documents, and showed convincingly that this doctrine has followed an anti-Soviet trend in post-war years. Its aim has been military superiority and the desire to dictate on this basis its will to the Soviet Union and to the world of socialism as a whole. The U.S. Administration and Pentagon have compiled plans envisaging unleashing war with the aim of defeating the Soviet Union and eliminating socialism as a social system.

Soviet military doctrine, the marshal stated, is the antithesis of the U.S. military doctrine. Its political content stems from the socialist social system, the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the fundamental interests of the Soviet people: to live and work for the welfare of their motherland and of mankind in conditions of peace.

This is what, in the final analysis, determines the defensive orientation of our state's whole military theory and practical activity. Predatory wars, hatred, nationalist prejudices, and a sense of superiority are alien to the Soviet Union. We do not intend to attack any state, and that includes the United States.

Soviet military doctrine is aimed at ensuring that matters never reach the point of either a first or a second strike, at avoiding nuclear war altogether. Our approach to these questions has been formulated by Soviet leaders as follows: The Soviet Union's defense potential must be sufficient so that nobody dares to disrupt our peaceful life.

The conference was also addressed by other Soviet scientists and foreign guests.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report at the conference on the topic "Averting Nuclear War -- Mankind's Paramount Global Problem". The elimination of the threat of a new world war, he said, is the most fundamental precondition for the solution of all other global problems -- those which have already emerged in the current world development and those which are going to emerge in the future. The ending of the arms race and the transfer of creative potential and all productive forces to peaceful purposes would not only remove the most fundamental, most horrific threat to human civilization but also create a most favorable and sound international climate. This would ensure the best conditions for overcoming ecological, energy, raw material, demographic, food, and other stresses which are reaching global dimensions, in current world development and affecting mankind as a whole.

Instead of resolving these tasks, mankind is now forced to attend to the question whether life on earth and mankind itself is to be or not to be. And this question, no matter how paradoxical, has arisen when for the first time in history, gigantic scientific and technical achievements and social development have made possible the rational transformation of human life, the mastering of the forces of nature on a new scale and in new forms, and the transformation of history itself into a sensibly controlled process.

The arms race places an increasingly heavy burden on the national economies of all the countries in the world, the scientist stated. As Karl Marx in his time metaphorically put it: Military preparations in immediate economic terms are tantamount to a nation pouring part of its capital down the drain. Nowadays the volume of material resources "poured down the drain" in this way is sharply increasing. It is sufficient to point out that the capitalist countries' total military expenditure increased from $24 billion in 1950 to $400 billion in 1982.

The arms race affects not only the economic but also other aspects of the life of society. The imperialist circles' policy aimed at whipping up the arms race is poisoning the international political climate and contributing to the growth of distrust between states. The desire of certain political circles in the West to achieve nuclear superiority at any cost is disrupting the whole mechanism for settling urgent international problems. The normal functioning of this mechanism presupposes political wisdom and the search for mutually acceptable solutions and accords. However, the position of certain Western powers with regard to, say, the problem of thermonuclear weapons in Europe not only precludes any such accord, it is at times completely devoid of elementary common sense. How, for instance, can one find even marginally sensible grounds for the refusal to take the British and French missiles into account in the overall balance of nuclear weapons of the two opposing military blocs? Why aren't these nuclear facilities but only the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe to be taken into account when making a comparison with Warsaw Pact nuclear armaments? It seems that the hypnotic effect of "nuclear might" leads in some politicians to a completely irrational and absurd approach to foreign policy problems. And what is worse, they are stubbornly trying to impose this pathological political thinking on their countries' peoples.

The U.S. Administration, in the heat of military preparations and to the joy of the military-industrial complex, is forcing scientific establishments and industrial circles to limit and break off scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the academician went on to stress. This is the aim of the spy mania and the malicious slander campaign against Soviet representatives in capitalist countries, including scientists working on specific scientific problems, which is being fanned by the military, political reaction, and the intelligence services. But after all, science and the scientific and technical revolution are the fruit of common labor and the common asset of all mankind. The attempts by the U.S. ruling circles and their allies to disrupt international scientific and technical ties, to organize a scientific and technical blockade of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and to conduct a policy of isolationism in the scientific sphere are undermining the bases of the development of science and civilized mankind's common creative potential.

The fanning of international tension is also exerting a destructive influence on many countries' internal political and social life. The West's stepped-up military preparations since the end of the seventies are closely connected with the propaganda campaign on the pretext of the notorious "danger from the East" inspired by the military-industrial complex. This campaign is attuning public opinion to the idea of the inevitability of a future war and is creating the impression that mankind has no alternative to a nuclear clash.

Militarization and its sociopsychological consequences are diverting the attention of the capitalist countries' public from real and acute internal sociopolitical problems and pressing social needs. And this, to a varying degree, is untying the hands of the most privileged sections of the society, primarily monopoly capital, and enabling them to pursue their self-seeking aims and to disregard even more flagrantly the needs of the popular masses. It is no accident that the fanning of militarism at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties coincided with a year "to the right," with the upsurge of the so-called "conservative wave," and with the curtailment of the already scanty social reforms in a number of capitalist countries. The whole complex of ideological and political precepts and sentiments that come with militarization is paving the way for the revival and activation of ultra-right and neofascist movements.

In our time, persistent struggle for peace, for averting a universal military conflict, the scientist said in conclusion, is the paramount task of all progressive forces and a common action platform for the broadest popular masses and the most diverse social circles. In its approach to the fundamental problem of war and peace, the foreign policy of the countries of socialism expresses the essential interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind and the genuine ideals of humanism, justice, and democracy. On this issue true allegiance to democracy and human rights is tested particularly graphically, since the right to life is man's first and foremost right. In defence of this right, in the name of humanism and the progress of mankind, and for the sake of life on earth, Soviet scientists act as active champions of lasting peace and international cooperation.

Participant Statements

PM191206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 4

[G. Vasilyev "Reportage from All-Union Conference of Scientists": "Reason Versus Folly"]

[Text] The conversation at this broad, representative conference of scientists is concerned with the grim realities of our time: the threat of nuclear war, the biological, medical, and ecological consequences of the use of monstrous weapons of mass destruction, and the socioeconomic results of the arms race. The conversation is specific and backed with facts and analytical conclusions.

Soviet scientists and foreign scientific representatives take turns at the rostrum. They comprehensively and professionally evaluate the scale and nature of the danger that looms over mankind. They speak in a businesslike manner about ways of preventing an irremediable development of events. During the breaks between sittings, lively conversations start up in the conference hall corridors and I take the opportunity to ask conference participants what they think about the subject of the discussions, which are of vital significance for mankind.

J. Rotblat, London University professor and member of the Pugwash Movement, has this to say: "The main theme of my work has been the influence of radiation on the human organism. As you are probably aware, this influence can be both destructive -- military -- and peaceful -- for medical purposes.

"Once, a long time ago, I belonged to the group of scientists which was beginning work on developing the atomic bomb. Over the last decades I have specialized in the use of the discoveries of nuclear physics in medicine. As far as the military use of nuclear energy is concerned, there can be no two views here: This weapon is monstrous, anti-human, and it cannot serve as an instrument of policy. I recently took part in preparing a report for the WHO on the consequences of nuclear war. The report's main conclusion was that no medical efforts are capable of dealing with these consequences in any substantial way. The only solution is to prevent war."

Leningrad historian A.A. Fursenko, a specialist in Soviet-American relations, says: "The present U.S. Administration is trying to convince the Americans that their country is the kind of 'superpower' that can survive a nuclear war. War hysteria is being whipped up in the country to justify the arms race that Washington is forcing on the world. However, increasingly large numbers of people are refusing to accept the logic of folly. This is shown by the widespread movement to freeze nuclear weapons. Never in the history of our two countries have our peoples' vital interests given rise to military conflicts. In this regard there is something unnatural in the Reagan administration's course. It seems to me that the rich history of Russo-American and Soviet-American relations represents the foundation on which we must prevent the movement toward catastrophe.

The conference continues. More than 500 people -- the cream of Soviet science, prominent foreign scientists, and journalists representing leading world publications have packed the conference hall and are listening attentively to arguments and reports, which are filled with concern for the fate of the world.

Pugwash President on Perils

LD181405 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- Dorothy Hodgekin, president of the Pugwash Movement, said that the current tense situation obligated us to do everything possible to secure peace in all the regions of the planet and to prevent unleashing a nuclear war. She spoke today at the all-union conference of scientists on the problems of peace, that opened here on Tuesday.

Dorothy Hodgekin pointed out that she shared the opinion of scientists that there can be no goal that could justify the use of nuclear weapons. Scientists of all countries must unite all efforts to prevent confrontation between countries and the unleashing of the nuclear conflict, Hodgekin said.

President of the Pugwash Movement noted the growing number of people working for peace in the world. Dorothy Hodgekin stressed the importance of the meetings of scientists, like the one now held in Moscow, since it is the duty of scientists to explain to all those living on earth all the perils of a nuclear war.

Velikhov To Head New Committee

LD191457 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- The All-Union Conference of Scientists for Saving Mankind From the Threat of Nuclear War, for Disarmament and Peace has ended here. The three-day conference was attended by some five hundred Soviet scientists and their colleagues from 22 countries.

Reports at the conference were made by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Academician Boris Ponomarev and Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Yevgeniy Velikhov. The President of the Pugwash Movement Dorothy Hodgekin spoke of the need of understanding and cooperation in the ranks of the peace movement.

Each speech at the conference was keynoted by the need to bring to the attention of the peoples the truth about the consequences of thermonuclear war, to unite the efforts of scientists in all countries of the world in the anti-war movement, in the struggle against the arms race. More than fifty speakers -- scientists representing various branches of knowledge spoke about the possible medical, biological, cosmic, ecological and social consequences of a nuclear catastrophe. Concern with the destiny of peace in the world was expressed both by Soviet and foreign scientists -- representatives of socialist, developing and capitalist countries.

The conference set up a committee of Soviet scientists in defence of peace, against the nuclear threat. It is headed by Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov.

In conclusion of the conference it was addressed by the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov. The participants in the conference adopted an appeal to the scientists of the world.

Nuclear War 'Sheer Madness'

LD181803 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] A scientific conference for the prevention of nuclear war, for peace and disarmament is underway in Moscow. Speakers urged scientists around the world to expose as sheer madness the very idea that nuclear war can be waged or won. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes the following comment.

Addressing the conference Candidate Politburo Member Boris Ponomarev has said that the Reagan administration is stepping up the militarization of science. Seventy-five percent of all scientific allocations in the United States are earmarked for military research and one-third of American scientists and design engineers are employed in military projects. Boris Ponomarev said it was a perversion to militarize outer space. He referred to the administration's plan to create space-based weapons. This program has been dubbed a "Star Wars" plan. The Pentagon has already requested several billion dollars to develop beam weapons, this was disclosed by Richard DeLauer on Tuesday, the day when the Moscow conference opened. Mr DeLauer is in charge of military research at the Pentagon.

Only perverted minds can tell people that a shield in space, and not the elimination of nuclear arms, can save humanity from a complete destruction. Only perverted minds can say in all seriousness that the development and production of new missiles and warheads serves the cause of preserving peace.

One hundred warheads are enough to effectively destroy the United States or the Soviet Union. Now one submarine of the Ohio type carries 240 warheads, that is two times what is needed to turn a huge nation to ashes. So, why build more? Politicians who talk about nuclear war being possible and discuss how many warheads will be left after a first or second strike in a limited or protracted nuclear war are either absolutely incompetent or, which is far worse, deliberately deceive the people.

As scientists at the Moscow conference have stressed, nuclear arms are not weapons to wage war, but are tools of mass slaughter. Soviet scientists were the first to alert the world public to the danger of the so-called defensive concept announced by President Reagan on 23 March. It's an attempt to gain impunity for a nuclear strike and it would spell the end of our civilization. The Moscow conference has stressed that it was the duty of all scientists to work for the elimination of (?all) the weapons of mass annihilation. This could be best promoted in a climate of more trust between nations; it's all the more so as public discussion in the United States has become almost totally militarized. It's up to a point where a casual reader or listener could conclude that some sort of military showdown was the only (?conceivable) development. Such a political climate in a leading nation is no less dangerous for peace than the administration's concept of building space weapons, waging and winning a nuclear war.

TRADE UNION PEACE AND DISARMAMENT MEETING ENDS

Questions on 'Peace, Life'

LD131503 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Vienna May 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vadim Ivanov reports:

The session of the International Trade-Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament (the Dublin Committee) has come to a close here. The committee discussed questions of preparation for the world assembly "for peace and life, against nuclear war", which is to be held in Prague in June this year, for activities on the occasion of September 1 -- the day of trade union action for peace, and a number of other problems.

The session was attended by representatives of 19 countries as well as of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The general discussion continued at the concluding meeting. Vsevolod Mozhayev, representative of the USSR, in his speech related the mass activities which are being carried out by Soviet trade unions in defence of peace and detente.

Hejki Tiimonen (Finland) stressed that the replies given by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions put by representatives of a number of public organizations of Finland have been taken with much interest in his country. Having pointed out that in the replies the Soviet leader again expressed readiness to come to an agreement with the West on parity of nuclear potentials in Europe both in delivery vehicles and in warheads as well as supported the proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the speaker urged the West to give a constructive reply to the initiatives.

We demand that the USA and NATO show a serious approach to the proposals which Yuriy Andropov has put forward of late, stated Emanuel Pitarulis, representative of Greece.

The International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament has adopted a concluding document expressing profound concern over the continuing growth of tension brought on in the world by the aggressive actions of the imperialist circles. Seats of tension, which at any moment can develop into big conflicts, are being stirred up and supported by the forces of reaction in various parts of the world -- the Central America, in the Caribbean, in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia, the document points out. New dangerous plans are being nurtured to deploy "MX" and other nuclear-missile systems. Preparation for the militarization of outer space is in full swing, and chemical and bacteriological weapons are being stockpiled.

All this is being accompanied with overt calls for an intensive preparation of a nuclear war and with attempts to find a moral justification for a right to a first nuclear strike.

Efforts are being made to secure whatever the cost the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe. With this end in view, the Geneva negotiations are being deliberately blocked, and military hysteria, which is designed to intimidate the public opinion and to make it agree to a "necessity" of such a step, is being whipped up.

In this connection we want to emphasize again: Again there is no task more urgent than to prevent a new spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe. And this is the cause of all the peoples of the world. A Third World War if it breaks out in Europe, would involve all the peoples of the globe.

The document expresses satisfaction with the fact that an increasing number of people around the world come to realise the seriousness of the situation and that the activity of trade unions in the peace movement has grown. The participants in the session are calling on the trade unions and workers, first of all, those of Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, Holland -- the countries where "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles are planned to be deployed -- to use all means to bar the new deadly weapons from their soil.

The International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament is welcoming the important positive initiatives advanced lately by the Warsaw Treaty member states, and is calling on the governments of the West to respond to the proposal on concluding a treaty of non-attack between the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO, the document emphasizes.

Expresses 'Will of Millions'

LD140628 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- Expressing the will of millions of the working people of the whole world, the delegates to the meeting in Vienna declared that peace must be preserved and enhanced. This is the mandate which they give to trade unions, and all upright people working for peace and the vital interests of the working masses, Boris Orekhov writes in PRAVDA today. He comments on the results of a meeting of the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament (also known as the Dublin Committee) which has ended its deliberations in Vienna. Boris Orekhov recalls that at first it was planned to hold the meeting in New York, but the U.S. authorities refused to issue entry visas to a majority of the committee members.

The Vienna meeting discussed a wide range of issues pertaining to the participation of trade unions in the campaign for peace and disarmament, and against the deployment of new nuclear missile systems in Europe. The meeting expressed profound concern over the continuing aggravation of tensions in the world provoked by the aggressive actions of imperialist circles.

The delegates to the meeting, Boris Orekhov writes, welcomed the major positive initiatives put forward by the socialist countries of late and urged the governments of the West to respond to the proposal on the signing of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

The Dublin Committee, Boris Orekhov stresses, called for marking this year's September 1 -- International Day of Trade Union Action for Peace -- with massive demonstrations in protest against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The final document of the Vienna meeting says that no task is more important today than to prevent a new spiral of the nuclear arms race in Eurcpe.

The document emphasises that this is the cause of all the peoples of the world. At the present time the anti-war, anti-missile movement is a major factor in world politics which cannot be ignored. Tomorrow it will become even more momentous and capable of action -- this follows from the unprecedented scope of peace demonstrations and the unheard-of social compositions of the peace movement.

U.S. 'OBSTRUCTION' AT MADRID FORUM CRITICIZED

PM191537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Kamynin "International Commentary": "Appeal for Responsibility"]

[Text] The world press is writing about a "second wind" in the work of the Madrid meeting which could ensure its fruitful conclusion in the immediate future. This is the figure of speech used in the high assessment made at the forum itself, and in many European capitals, of a most important initiative set forth a few days ago in the Soviet Union's address to the Madrid meeting's participating states.

It is a question of the USSR's readiness to adopt the new version of the draft final document as submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries on 15 March 1983, and of an appeal to all participants in the meeting to follow suit. In other words, the Soviet Union's invariable consistency in pursuing a policy of detente, peace, and disarmament has been demonstrated once again.

All who hold dear the all-European process initiated in Helsinki are aware what an important part in maintaining and deepening this process is played by the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the 35 countries which took part in the CSCE. Their reaffirmation of their determination to respect the Helsinki accords and to translate them into reality, is called for, which is particularly important at this time, owing to the Washington administration's adventurist and aggressive policy, the storm clouds of tension are gathering over the European Continent.

Our socialist state's approach to the international forum in Madrid is dictated precisely by these fundamental considerations and by its peace-loving policy as a whole. From the very beginning of the Madrid meeting, the Soviet Union has exerted persistent efforts to ensure that the meeting may obtain substantial and positive results. The other states of the socialist community are actively aspiring to join this aim. The Warsaw Pact countries' position is clearly expressed in the Prague Political Declaration.

As Yu. V. Andropov has stressed in his recent reply to an appeal from the of head of state and governments of Austria, Cyprus, San Marino, Finland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union is ready to engage in businesslike and constructive cooperation with all participant states in the interests of the Madrid meeting's success.

And what can be said about the policy of the United States? It has so far not made a single move which might appear genuinely businesslike and constructive even through a very thick magnifying glass. On the contrary, there are endless and conspicuous attempts by the United States and its most loyal NATO partners to turn the all-European forum into an arena of confrontation on "cold war" lines.

Of late, Washington's tactics of sabotage and obstruction have been manifesting themselves particularly in what the delegates themselves ironically describe as the "amendment game". The group of neutral and nonaligned countries, as is known, submitted a draft final document as long ago as 1981. But NATO countries' delegations headed by the United States have decided to replace businesslike work on agreeing to the final draft work with attempts to push through their own "amendments"

The same story repeated itself when, 2 months ago, the group of neutral and nonaligned countries submitted a new version of the draft final document.

The submitted draft, as is known, leaves out of consideration a number of substantial points made by the Soviet Union. It may be assumed that it too, does not accord fully with the viewpoints of other participants. Nevertheless, as it is essentially the result of more than 2 years' work, the draft envisages specific actions relating to all the sections of the Final Act, including the convocation of a conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament measures in Europe, to be held in November this year.

This, evidently, is not to certain people's liking and one cannot fail to see that in the current conditions, the strange manner of conducting talks -- the desire to prolong the "game" with the amendments and additions aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages -- can only lead to the derailment of accords which have already been reached.

The Soviet Union's address to the Madrid meeting's participating states provides a real opportunity to conclude the meeting with substantial positive results in the immediate future, having adopted the draft final document which the delegations currently have before them. The British GUARDIAN notes the "considerable impact" of the Soviet address on the whole course of the meeting. It has assumed a dominant place in its work because it accords with the interests of all its participants. But even now, unfortunately, the question arises: Some of the United States' West European allies have declared their interest in the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, so why then are they not defending their positions and are instead giving in to their senior partner's onslaught?

While welcoming this major initiative by the Soviet Union, the peoples of Europe expect from the NATO states, too, an equally broad-minded political approach and sense of responsibility for the fate of the Madrid meeting and the continuation and development of the all-European process.

If they turn a deaf ear to this, the whole heavy burden of blame for having missed a chance to advance the cause of peace and security of peoples in Madrid will fall on them.

IAEA THANKS USSR FOR HEAVY WATER CONSIGNMENT

PM200906 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Thanks to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] Vienna, 19 May -- Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, has sent the USSR mission to international organizations in Vienna a letter thanking the Soviet Government for its decision to supply the IAEA with a consignment of "heavy water" for perfecting the control procedure on devices for producing "heavy water."

He expressed the certainty that this contribution will considerably assist the agency's work. The importance of technical support from IAEA members is developing and improving the IAEA's system of guarantees is hard to overestimate, the letter notes.

FURTHER ON GORBACHEV-LAPOINTE OTTAWA REMARKS

PM201256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in Canada"]

[Text] Ottawa, 19 May — M.S. Gorbachev had a meeting with C. Lapointe, Canadian Minister of state for external relations. They discussed questions relating to Soviet-Canadian relations and the prospects of their development.

The minister of state then arranged a luncheon in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which was also attended by P. Trudeau. Welcoming the guests, C. Lapointe noted that there exists great potential for developing relations between Canada and the Soviet Union. Extremely important ties have been established in the agricultural sphere, he said. Trade is expanding, although there is still much to do in that sphere. Programs for collaboration in the study of the Arctic are being examined. The political consultations which have resumed make it possible to discuss important political aspects of bilateral relations.

The Canadian minister stressed the importance of joint efforts for the creation of the atmosphere needed to ease tension and develop cooperation. The minister asked the Soviet delegation head to tell the Soviet people that Canadian, like Soviet, people want to live in peace and advocate relaxation of tension, that they are fully resolved to develop international cooperation.

In reply M.S. Gorbachev noted that there are no territorial, economic or other unresolved problems between Canada and the Soviet Union. All this creates favorable prerequisites for deepening mutually advantageous cooperation. In the sphere of bilateral relations, the Soviet delegation head said, much has been done in the last 10 years. The USSR and Canada have concluded a number of agreements, as a result of which our relations have a legal foundation ensuring long-term, stable development. Trade and other economic ties are being maintained, as well as contacts in the sphere of science and technology, education, culture, and sports. We have every right to expect a fine future for our relations. They are based on the traditions of good-neighborliness, mutual interests, and real mutual benefit for the peoples of our countries.

As M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, the Soviet Union attaches great significance to the expansion and deepening of constructive political dialogue between the two countries and their closer collaboration in the solution of key international problems.

Soviet-Canadian cooperation is particularly important now, in an aggravated world situation. But no matter now complex it might be, there exists the possibility of overcoming the current dangerous stage in international relations. The Soviet Union certainly does not believe, he stressed, that the detente of the seventies is merely an episode, a past stage, in international relations. On the contrary, we hold that detente has deep roots and remains today the only sensible alternative to the threat of nuclear war. We highly value the fact that Canada has kept the word "detente" in its international vocabulary.

Recalling in particular the socialist countries' proposal on concluding with the NATO states a treaty on mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace, the head of the USSR parliamentary delegation said: We expect the other states, including Canada, to adopt a serious approach to it.

We have differences, he continued, on some international questions. But life graphically shows that objectively our peoples' interests are linked to a policy of strengthening peace and expanding international cooperation. Whenever the USSR and Canada have cooperated with one another and conducted a constructive dialogue on fundamental questions of war and peace, our actions have invariably accorded with the interests of the Canadian and Soviet peoples.

MX MISSILE, HOUSE APPROVAL VOTE CONDEMNED

House Approval Noted

LD182113 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Another report from the United States: The House Appropriations Committee has approved the program for the production and deployment of 100 of the latest ICBM's, the MX missiles. These new MX missiles will be placed in silos in which Minuteman ICBM's are currently sited. It is noted that the decision was taken largely because of pressure exerted on congressmen.

Lately the American press has been intensively spreading lies and misinformation that the United States has allegedly limited its nuclear arsenal over the years. However, it is known that the United States has never lessened the tempo of the arms race. That tempo has constantly increased. Over the years the United States has been intensively perfecting its nuclear weapons, moving from single nuclear warheads to multiple warheads. In 1969 the weapons firm Martin Orlando [as heard] began working on the Pershing-II missile. General Dynamics began developing cruise missiles. In the 1970's Minuteman-III and Poseidon-III strategic ballistic missiles went into service.

So, there has never been any restraint shown by the United States in the arms race. The MX program was pushed through by weapons manufacturers such as Thiokol, Rockwell International General Electric, Martin Marietta and others, earning billions of dollars, And the congressmen in the House of Representatives who approved the MX program were worked on by representatives of these military corporations no less than by White House administration.

PRAVDA on Opposition

PM191041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Twisting Arms"]

[Text] Washington, 18 May -- Having derailed the SALT II Treaty, the United States is continuing to build up its nuclear missile arsenal in an attempt to thwart the search for a solution in the strategic arms sphere. The U.S. House Appropriations Committee has approved the program for the production and deployment of the MX ICBM systems previously approved by its Senate counterpart. This has caused an outburst of tumultuous joy in the White House. President Reagan made a special statement of gratitude for the voting results, in which he expressed hope for the "approval" of that program "without delay" by the full House of Representatives and Senate.

The Reagan administration is making extraordinary efforts to push through Congress a vast nuclear arms buildup program which is causing increasing disquiet among the U.S. public. On 16 May the President took an unprecedented step by heading in person a campaign conducted by the White House to condition and intimidate congressmen. To exert further pressure on them, Reagan invited 100 representatives of business circles and trade unions to the White House to give them instructions on how they should conduct themselves toward "stubborn" legislators. Reagan himself openly called this meeting an "arm-twisting" session.

In striving to gain support for his plans to deploy the MX system, Reagan has publicized this first-strike weapon in every way.

At the same time he expatiated demagogically on the theme that the world would be heading for nuclear catastrophe caused by "some fool or maniac or accident which will destroy all mankind unless the superpowers reduce their nuclear arsenals." "I know," he acknowledged, "that this sounds stupid. It is necessary to build the MX so as to do away with missiles." Nevertheless, Reagan insisted that Congress should allocate yet more billions of dollars for these missiles while promising that in the future his administration would set about developing an arms control program. "I want arms control," he asserted.

While expatiating about support for arms reduction, the President has engaged in arm twisting to prompt congressmen to accept destabilization of the equilibrium through the production and deployment of new missiles in the guise of disarmament.

Commenting on these cynical attempts to stand matters on their head, E. Markey, member of the House of Representatives, remarked that while making generous promises the White House is pursuing the single aim of pushing the decision to deploy MX missiles through Congress at all costs.

It was also announced in Congress that Senator G. Hart and a group of members of the House of Representatives have initiated a nationwide campaign against the deployment of the new MX ICBM's in the country. We have united to prevent the production, testing, and deployment of these missiles which are a first-strike weapon, G. Hart said at a press conference to announce his candidacy for the Democratic Party U.S. presidential nomination. Why should a country which states that it does not intend to begin a nuclear war, he asked, arm itself with missiles designed precisely for launching a war? After noting that the creation of MX missiles would be a considerable move toward escalating the arms race, the senator called on Americans to make every effort to halt the dangerous arms race.

In a joint statement, former Defense Secretary R. McNamara and former Secretary of State C. Vance stressed that the implementation of the White House plans would inevitably lead to the intensification of the arms race.

Bogachev Comments

LD172220 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 17 May 83

["The President Has To Dodge" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

It turns out that sometimes President Ronald Reagan of the United States is capable of making an objective evaluation of his own proposals. Such a rare revelation happened last Monday when he addressed American business leaders and said that he knew that the proposal to build missiles just to have the missiles scrapped sounds foolish.

Alas, Reagan's inclination to self-criticism is not only extremely rare, but also short-lived. This time, too, the moment he made his frank admission Regan immediately started assuring his listeners that the creation of a hundred new MX ICBM's with a thousand nuclear warheads would purportedly create preconditions for a substantial reduction of nuclear warheads in the future.

By generously handing out promises to "soften" its stand at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms the White House pursues only one aim — at all cost to get through Congress the decision on the deployment of MX missiles which are a first-strike weapon.

It has to be stated that in recent years Reagan has not changed his views either on the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war or on the consequences of the nuclear arms race. It is simply that protests by millions of Americans against the relentless buildup of the nuclear potential of the United States forced the head of the Executive Branch of the United States to shift and dodge.

The more efforts the current United States Administration makes to prepare for nuclear war, the more hypocritical becomes its rhetoric about its love for peace. To listen to Reagan, the deployment of the MX missiles, intended to deliver the first disarming strike, will lead to progress at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, while the creation of the American Midgetman ICMB's will promote the stability of the military and political situation in the world. These contentions are simply absurd.

The programmes of building up the American nuclear potential will not force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. The USSR will have to respond to the American challenge with a deployment of its own analogous systems.

The Soviet leaders have repeatedly stressed that a policy bases on the striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR has no prospects and is capable only of increasing the danger of war.

Analyst on MX Debate

LD192125 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] On the eve of congressional debates on MX missiles President Reagan and his aides are intensively engaged in acting upon the public and legislators. They see these weapons as the foundation of America's land based strategic arsenal. Our analyst Viktor Olin comments:

The memory of the President and his advisers is still haunted by the unpleasant recollections connected with the congressional refusal last December to grant funds for the deployment of MX missiles. At that time congressmen voiced serious doubts as to the necessity of modernizing and increasing America's strategic arsenal. Finally, the Congress denied the administration the requested funds on the grounds that the mode of stationing MX missiles in a dense pack within a small territory was unacceptable. In the six months that followed, opposition to the buildup of strategic weapons heightened. Powerful antiwar manifestations swept the country and Congress overwhelmingly voted in favor of freezing the production, testing, and deployment of American and Soviet strategic arms for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for the success of talks on their reduction. America's Roman Catholic Church also spoke in favor of the freeze.

Nevertheless, Ronald Reagan and his administration are persisting in the pursuit of their major goal to upset the current strategic parity and gain military superiority over the USSR. That is why they need the MX missiles and other advanced weapons of mass destruction. For the sake of reaching their goal they are even pretending that they are willing to take a more flexible stance at the talks with the Soviet Union. They have even suggested a new mode of stationing MX missiles -- in the already-built silos for the Minuteman missiles.

In the meantime military experts have stated that the mode of deploying MX missiles is of no importance because these missiles are to serve as the first strike weapon in nuclear warfare which Reagan and his aides view as quite permissible. Form this point of view the MX missiles could be stationed at any vacant plot of land.

As for the talk on how to ensure protection for them, it is carried on for the purpose of calming public opinion and (?proving) that the nuclear war threat allegedly stems from the Soviet Union.

In the meantime President Reagan and his advisers continue their efforts to sway public opinion. Speaking before a group of businessmen recently, the President urged them to support his MX deployment plans. The arguments he used were truly amazing. The world, he declared, is heading towards a nuclear holocaust triggered by some fool or some maniac or some accident. Therefore, he maintained, prior to negotiating a reduction in strategic arsenals the United States must stockpile as many missiles as possible. It's an odd way to seek to secure the safety of our world, by granting fools and maniacs additional opportunities for blasting it, isn't it?

CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM OF REAGAN POLICY CITED

LD191003 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Washington May 19 TASS -- The policy of the Reagan administration undermines the foundations of international accords in the sphere of nuclear non-proliferation. This was stated on Wednesday by prominent American senators and congressmen. The group of senators and congressmen submitted to both chambers of Congress a bill which envisages heightened restrictions on U.S. exports of materials and technology used in creating nuclear weapons. Among the coauthors of the bill are Democratic Senators Alan Cranston, Gary Hart, Morris Udall; congressmen from the Democratic Party Edward Markey, Michael Barnes, Richard Ottinger, Howard Wolpe.

The Reagan administration by its activities promotes still greater proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, said Alan Cranston, who recently announced his intention to run for the U.S. presidency from the Democratic Party. President Reagan, who cares more for the interests of traders in nuclear death than the interests of national security, puts our planet under a still great threat, he said.

Nuclear proliferation is no less dangerous that the arms race itself, said Gary Hart. The administration likes to talk much of its care for the interests of national security, but nothing will put this security under a greater threat than proliferation of nuclear weapons when every new country will be able to produce nuclear weapons with the help of the United States. In this case, the senator said, no, even the biggest, allocations for the notorious "Rapid Deployment Force" will save us from a nuclear war.

As was noted by Congressman Edward Markey, the U.S. public has lately been learning of even more facts about the criminal policy of the U.S. Administration in building up its own potentials of nuclear armaments. The Americans know much less about Washington-transferred technology for the production of nuclear weapons.

Turning down official assertions that the Reagan administration allegedly promotes consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime in the world, they noted that the U.S. Administration largely stepped up assistance to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa in creating its own nuclear potential. Negotiations are under way between Washington and Pretoria on resumption of deliveries of enriched uranium. The sales of computer and other technology necessary in the production of nuclear weapons to the apartheid regime are being broadened.

The participants in the press conference read out a letter which was sent to Roanld Reagan. The letter contains strong criticism of his policy in the sphere of nuclear nonproliferation. Apart from coauthors of the bill, signatures to the letter were also put by the former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, one of the contenders for nomination of his candidature for the presidency from the Democratic Party.

REAGAN REPORT TO CONGRESS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS HIT

LD130913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Washington, 12 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

U.S. President Reagan has sent Congress a report on his administration's policy in the area of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. However, this document, which covers the administration's activity during 1982, is nothing more than a hypocritical propagandist screen over Washington's militarist course, which is merely promoting the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world and intensifying the threat of a nuclear war.

As the NATION magazine states, since coming into office the Reagan administration has been constantly undermining the basis of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which carries the U.S. President's signature. With the knowledge and encouragement of Washington, American corporations such as Combustion Engineering, Westinghouse Electric, and Foxboro are expanding supplies of nuclear materials and technology to reactionary pro-American regimes, whose aggressive policies create a threat to international peace and security. Such deals are being financed by the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

The Westinghouse Corporation, for example, sold several nuclear reactors to the racists of the Republic of South Africa, and also maintains close ties in the nuclear field with Pakistan. Washington is providing hundreds of millions of dollars to acquire nuclear raw material and equipment for Israel. These countries, as is known, are carrying out active work to create their own nuclear potential. The administration plans to hand over part of the nuclear business to small companies which, in the opinion of presidential adviser E. Meese, "will help to widen the possibilities for selling nuclear fuel abroad."

Commenting on the President's report on policy in the field of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, UPI notes that the present U.S. Administration is stepping up its attempts to weaken the export restrictions on nuclear technology which were imposed by the IAEA. Moreover, this prestigious international organization is subjected to sharp attack in the report.

In the White House, as is known, they received with displeasure the resolute IAEA condemnation of the Israeli expansionists, who are longing for nuclear weapons, and who are crudely violating international law. The U.S. even threatened to quit this organization, clearly demonstrating that the work of the IAEA, which is directed toward limiting the threat of a nuclear war, is tying Washington's hands.

SENATE REJECTION OF DRAFT BUDGET REPORTED

LD200856 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Washington May 20 TASS -- The Reagan administration suffered two serious setbacks in the duration of one day in the Senate, which discussed the federal budget of the United States for 1984 fiscal year.

First, the Senate rejected the draft budget worked out by the Republican senators to suit the White House. And then, late Thursday night, the Senate endorsed the draft which differed seriously from what the administration had proposed.

The draft budget approved by the Senate provides for a sharp -- almost two-fold -- cut of the rates of increase of military spending. According to the corresponding resolution approved by the Senate, allocations for the Pentagon in the next fiscal year are to grow by six percent instead of ten percent for which the White House was pressing. The resolution provides for a certain increase in appropriations for different social and economic programs, which the administration proposed to curtail.

The President's policy on taxes was also challenged. The senators consider the budget deficit, projected at about 200 billion dollars for 1984 fiscal, to be inadmissibly high. Therefore, the senators came out in favor of a 73-billion increase in taxes over the next three years.

Evaluating the outcome of yesterday's voting in the Senate as in actual fact a vote of no confidence in the economic policy of the Reagan administration, the press at the same time notes that the fighting around the draft budget hasn't been completed by far. Several weeks earlier the House of Representatives had approved the budget resolution which differed even more from the budget proposals of the White House.

U.S.-NATO EXERCISES SEEN INCREASING TENSION

PM191352 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Yeshchenko article: "According to the War Scenario; On the Character of NATO Troop Exercises and Maneuvers"]

[Text] "...The Russians attack right across Iranian territory, with their 24 divisions advancing in several directions.... The Iranian forces oppose the Russians.... The United States takes the necessary measures to defend its vitally important interests.... The Rapid Deployment Forces are transported to the Near East countries.... U.S. and Soviet naval forces engage in action in the Indian Ocean.... The Warsaw Pact countries attack central European countries.... The NATO alliance is resisting in the face of offensive strikes...." This scenario for the start of a new world war, according to UPI, was prepared quite recently by the Pentagon. It has been drawn up in, so to speak, the "spirit of the times," and corresponds with the course adopted by the Washington administration and the aggressive forces of imperialism of exacerbating international tension, expanding military preparations, and escalating interference in the internal affairs of peoples in many countries of our planet.

The very fact that such an official Pentagon document has appeared is in itself evidence that the Pentagon leaders nurture various wild ideas aimed at creating in the world a situation of military psychosis and a danger of unleashing a new world war. This danger is aggravated a hundredfold by the fact that similar scenarios underlie the combat and operational training of the U.S. and NATO Armed Forces and are translated into numerous exercises and maneuvers during which all the elements of modern combat operations are rehearsed. In 1982 alone over 100 large-scale national, bloc, and multinational exercises were held under the leadership of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the NATO Allied Armed Forces Command. They included, above all, such large-scale militarist exercises as "Autumn Forge," "Ocean Venture," "Team Spirit," "Dawn Patrol," and others. The most diverse methods of waging a modern aggressive war were practiced during these exercises: the use of conventional, nuclear, chemical, and other types of weapons under harsh winter conditions and beneath the heat of the southern sun, under both defensive and offensive conditions, with "casualties" running to hundreds of thousands and even millions of people.... Their plans included everything that could possibly have crossed the minds of the Pentagon and NATO strategists.

For all the large variety of exercises and maneuvers and the differences between them in terms of location, intention, numbers of participating countries and troops engaged in them, and propaganda backup, most of them are linked by a common characteristic -- militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The political meaning of each one of these games is determined by cynical fabrications about the USSR's allegedly aggressive foreign policy, the notorious myth about the "Soviet military threat" and "the West's joint efforts to conduct defensive combat operations." As a rule, such militaristic spectaculars are staged along the lines of one and the same scenario, similar to the one mentioned above. The enemy is codenamed "red" or "orange," he attacks "treacherously" and conducts aggressive combat actions, and the Western countries are "forced" to defend themselves....

The antisocialist thrust of U.S. and NATO exercises and maneuvers is also manifested in the fact that recently they have been moving closer and closer to the borders of the socialist countries while at the same time growing larger and larger. Take, for example, the very large fall maneuvers involving NATO forces, "Autumn Forge-'82." A huge war machine was set in motion for several months throughout the territory of Western Europe: hundreds of thousands of servicemen, tens of thousands of tracked and wheeled vehicles, thousands of combat aircraft. To the howling of shells and the roar of jet engines the North Atlantic bloc "played out" the scenario of conducting an aggressive war. It included the fast mobilization of reservists, the building up of armed forces at combat positions, their swift transportation toward the frontiers, the transporting of major troop contingents across the Atlantic, and the switch from conventional means of waging war to the use of nuclear missiles. All this took place in the immediate vicinity of the USSR and the socialist community countries, thus straining to the limit the already complex international situation and exacerbating the situation of war danger. Even the Western press noted that "exercises on such a scale are not necessary for normal troop combat training," while several mass news media wondered about a possible "evolution of maneuvers into a large-scale aggressive action."

Increased efforts to prepare for the launching of aggression against the socialist countries and the mastering of practical actions to conduct it are the main goals of the majority of exercises and maneuvers held by the United States and NATO. At the same time, the reactionary circles of imperialism pursue other goals in organizing militarist spectaculars.

First, by demonstrating military strength and indulging in intimidation and threats they are trying to force the world's peoples to abandon the struggle for their national and social liberation and the pursuit of anti-imperialist policy. The facts show that no sooner has a freedom-loving people in any corner of our planet intensified the struggle against domestic and foreign oppressors than that region becomes the stage for militarist activity by the United States, NATO, or their puppets. Neocolonialist goals were blatantly manifested in 1982 during the exercises by NATO allied naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico -- "Safe Pass-'82," the joint exercises by U.S., Colombian, and Chilean naval forces in the Caribbean -- "Unidas," the "Gold Cobra-'82" Gulf of Siam maneuvers by U.S. and Thai Armed Forces, and many others.

Last year was also "marked" by the practical use of military strength by imperialism in the name of its colonial interests. The British adventure in the South Atlantic, carried out in accordance with one of the many militarist scenarios which have been drawn up and repeatedly rehearsed, clearly demonstrated the desire of bellicose imperialist circles to conduct policy "from a position of strength."

Second, while acting as the organizer of the exacerbation of international tension, R. Reagan's administration tries to involve as many states as possible in its criminal designs. This is the goal pursued by the multinational exercises held under U.S. auspices in various parts of the world. A typical example of such militarist intentions was provided by the maneuvers codenamed "Rimpac-'82" held last year in the Hawaiian Islands region. U.S., Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and Japanese naval forces took part.

Japan is increasingly displaying a desire for military integration with the United States and NATO and, in particular, has already participated in this year's provocative "Team Spirit-83" exercises. During the exercises units and formations from the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," together with U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces, "rehearsed" the unleashing of a military conflict in the Far East.

Third, exercises and maneuvers play an important role in furthering U.S.' hegemonist interests. Using diverse anti-Soviet fabrications and using as a cover arguments about the need to defend national interests or support allies and friendly countries, the United States has chosen exercises and maneuvers as a method to demonstrate its military strength and infiltrate various parts of the world. With the help of exercises the United States tries to create the illusion of its own omnipotence and of the impossibility of safeguarding peace and security under any conditions other than the strengthening of U.S. military might and the continuing of the arms race. In pursuit of this goal it has recently set up the rapid deployment forces and the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), whose sphere of action covers 19 Asian and Arab countries. The rapid deployment forces held their first exercise in 1983, codenamed "Jade Tiger," on the territory of Oman, Somalia, and Sudan. Its political intention was to demonstrate the readiness of these interventionist formations to enhance U.S. influence in the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, and to organize "aid" for those countries which blindly follow in the tracks of U.S. policy.

Fourth, by organizing large-scale war games, the Pentagon tries to consolidate the somewhat shaky "Atlantic unity" and set its bloc allies on the "right path." The umbrella of "common interests" and the need for joint efforts in the struggle against the "Soviet military threat" is a cover for the U.S. desire to consolidate its dominant position in NATO and subordinate to its selfish interests the powerful military machine created in Western Europe and the political, military, and strategic infrastructure of the North Atlantic bloc. Exercises and maneuvers, huge in size and expansive in cost, force the U.S. bloc partners to make unnecessary sacrifices, thus deepening the political dependence of West European countries on the Pentagon's adventurist strategy.

Fifth, actions linked with demonstrations of military strength are meant to reduce the strength of the antiwar movement, paralyze the will of people by military psychosis, and accustom them to the idea of the inevitability of a world conflict. In this connection the exercises and maneuvers are widely advertised and covered by the mass news media and their beginnings and ends are accompanied by lavish church ceremonies, parades by the participants in the military exercises, and exhibitions of weapons and combat equipment.

The staging of war scenarios by the United States and NATO is a continuation of their aggressive foreign political course, an open challenge to the peace-loving public. The demonstration of military might and the readiness to use it for purposes hostile to universal peace and the peoples' security poison the international climate with mistrust, suspicion, and fear. Each new militarist spectacular exacerbates international tension and helps preserve old hotbeds of armed conflicts, arguments, and unsolved problems, as well as encouraging the emergence of new ones. Pointing out the danger of such provocative actions by Washington and its allies, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized: "It is time for them to stop inventing new options of how best to conduct a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. This occupation is not simply irresponsible, it is mad." These words can be fully applied to the military demonstrations planned for 1983 by the United States and its NATO allies.

PRC GIVES UN LETTER ON U.S. NUCLEAR PLANS IN KOREA

LD180412 Moscow TASS in English 0358 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] New York May 18 TASS -- A letter by the permanent representative of the PRC at the United Nations points out the dangerous plans of Washington aimed at deploying neutron weapons in the Korean Peninsula. The letter has been circulated here as an official document of the U.N. Security Council. The letter quotes an excerpt from the newspaper WASHINGTON POST with a report that the Pentagon has begun producing neutron artillery shells which can be used by the South Korean Armed Forces.

The document emphasizes that it is well-known that after the USA supplied South Korea with 208-mm guns capable of firing nuclear charges, Korea turned into a nuclear base of the United States.

The United States plan to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea where various types of nuclear weapons are already available, brings a serious threat to peace in the Korean peninsula as well as in Asia and throughout the world, the letter of the permanent representative of the PRC at the United Nations says.

USSR, NEI MONGGOL SIGN BORDER TRADE AGREEMENT

OW170451 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region delegation of China and the Far East Export Corporation delegation of the Soviet Union held talks in Hailar City on restoring and developing local trade between Nei Monggol Autonomous Region of China and Chita Oblast of the Soviet Union. The delegations signed an agreement on trade between the two regions of the two countries.

The two parties decided that Nei Monggol Autonomous Region of China will export meat, garments, leather products and other commodities to Chita Oblast, and Chita Oblast will export timber, glass, refrigerators, chemical fertilizer and other commodities to Nei Monggol.

CHINESE YOUTH LEAGUE HISTORY, KOMSOMOL TIES CITED

OW160221 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 May 83

[(Ah Ling) commentary]

[Text] Twenty-six years ago, from 15 to 25 May 1957, the Chinese New Democratic Youth League held its third national congress in Beijing. Our station commentator (Ah Ling) has written a short commentary on the congress's significance in the history of China's youth movement.

At that time, China had just fulfilled its first 5-year plan, and Chinese youth and their vanguard, the New Democratic Youth League, were a dynamic shock force on China's economic construction front. The achievements of the young metallurgical workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the Builders of the Changchun Motor Vehicle Plant and the petroleum workers of the Karamay oilfield were widely known both at home and abroad. The members of the Chinese youth league actively participated in the task of wiping out illiteracy and regarded each and every state issue as being of vital concern to their own interests.

In the 4 years after its second national congress, the Chinese New Democratic Youth League became known as a strong political organization standing for the interests of the nation's young people, both male and female. At the third national congress, the name of the league was changed to that of the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL].

The new name not only more truly reflected the organization's true nature and its orientation of action but also won a higher degree of trust from among the young people. The league's role in New China's national construction was highly lauded. Through their honest efforts and hard work to build a prosperous motherland, the Chinese CYL youth had earned for themselves the privilege to have their organization named the Communist Youth League.

The CYL's third national Congress attached great importance to educating the young people in internationalism. In the congress's resolution it was pointed out that the CYL regarded it as its lofty task to strengthen solidarity with and learn from the experiences of Soviet youth and the youth of other socialist nations. The resolution also stated that the CYL should educate its members and other youth in the spirit of internationalism and of fraternity with the youth of all nations. The CYL's active participation in the activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth testified to its loyalty to the internationalist line.

At that time, the Chinese CYL still enjoyed high esteem among the world's progressive youth. Youth organizations from various nations sent delegations to attend the Chinese CYL's third national congress. The Soviet Komsomol delegation was the largest. At the time, the Chinese CYL and the Soviet Komsomol had particularly close relations and promoted very fruitful cooperation between each other. The Soviet Komsomol made major contributions to China's scientific and cultural construction. The Chinese CYL learned and drew lessons from the Soviet youth's rich experience in participating in the nation's political and economic construction.

During the 1950's the Chinese CYL wrote many a brilliant chapter in the history of the Chinese youth movement and raised the Chinese youth's prestige among the world's progressive youth. Those were years when the Chinese youth were able to give fullest play to their tremendous creative powers. At that time the Chinese CYL, with the state's support, was very active and enjoyed genuine powers, and its members' growing desire for knowledge and work was satisfied. It was only under those conditions that the Chinese CYL was able to become a fighting shock force that was full of youthful vigor.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

Protocol Signed

PM200819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 1983 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (TASS) -- A routine meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Korean Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Questions was held in Pyongyang 16-18 May.

Questions discussed were connected with fulfillment of mutual undertakings, the state of and the prospects for cooperation in construction and extension of industrial enterprises and other national economic projects in the DPRK with the USSR's technical assistance, implementation of the protocol on trade turn-over and payments between the two countries in 1982, and the tasks in the sphere of trade for the current year.

The commission also reviewed questions concerning the further development of scientific-technical cooperation, the holding of consultations between planning organs of the USSR and the DPRK on questions of trade and economic cooperation for 1986-90, and several other questions.

The meeting passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. A joint protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work. The Soviet delegation was headed by N. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Korean delegation was headed by Kye Ung-tae, vice premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK.

Meeting With Yi Chong-ok

PM200828 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May -- Today Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation which took part in the latest session of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Questions.

The DPRK, Yi Chong-ok said, welcomes the peace initiatives contained in the recent statements and interviews of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR's other peace-loving proposals and is in solidarity with its struggle against the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism in the international arena and in defense of peace and security throughout the world.

The economic, scientific, and technical ties between the two countries, he noted, are making a great contribution to the solution of the tasks of socialist economic building in the DPRK set by the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress. We will make every effort, the head of government said, to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

KCNA CITED ON U.S. VIOLATIONS OF DPRK AIRSPACE

PM171212 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May -- As the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reports, on 16 May an American spy plane violated the DPRK's airspace to the west of the Kangyong Peninsula. The report says that in the last month U.S. aircraft have made more than 20 reconnaissance flights over DPRK territory. Thus, the agency notes, the United States is committing hostile acts toward the DPRK and continuing to whip up tension in the region of the Korean Peninsula.

DOMESTIC AUDIENCE INFORMED OF PAKTIA MEETING

LD191914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 May 83

[For Moscow World Service contradictory reports of Afghan tribal leaders' position, see page D 1 of 19 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Leaders and elders of a number of Pashto tribes of the southeastern province of Paktia have held a tribal assembly at which they expressed unanimous support for the policy of the PDPA, the government of the DRA. Addressing the gathering, clergyman (Abdol Malek) called on all the inhabitants of Paktia who have been deceived by hostile propaganda, and for one reason or another joined counterrevolutionary bands, to lay down their weapons and join the ranks of the defenders of the revolution. Similar tribal assemblies, BAKHTAR reports, were also held in Ghowr and Baghlan Provinces. At these, tribal leaders and elders expressed support for the National Fatherland Front of the republic, the PDPA, and the country's government.

INDIA-PAKISTAN COMMISSION AGREEMENT OBSERVED

LD191818 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] According to reports from Delhi the Indian Cabinet of Ministers has approved an agreement for setting up a commission with Pakistan. Radio Moscow's Viktor Sivakov elaborates:

An understanding to this effect was reached when the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, and the Pakistani president, Ziaul-Haq, met in Delhi last November. Observers believe the commission may help improve bilateral relations. Naturally, much depends on the sincere wish of both sides to promote neighborly relations. Delhi's principled approach is reflected in a draft treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation with Pakistan. The document suggests that both nations build their relations on the universally recognized norms of peaceful coexistence, in particular, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force. These principles are recorded in the United Nations Charter. They are outlined in the decisions of the supreme forums of the Nonaligned Movement, a party to which Pakistan was the last in South Asia to become.

Consonant with the ideas of nonalignment are the other provisions of the draft treaty suggested by India with regard for the past of relations with Pakistan and the present of Islamabad policy. India proposes to Pakistan that it should not turn to any mediators when settling bilateral disputes and other problems at variance. An approach of this kind demonstrates adherence to the Simla agreement signed in 1972, but the Pakistani military regime refuses to abide by the commitments that the country undertook. Pakistan repeatedly raised the Kashmir issue in the Geneva-based UN Commission on Human Rights. Indian papers believe Ziaul-Haq made irrelevant statements about Kashmir at the Nonaligned Summit in Delhi. Some observers feel Islamabad wants to return to the movement to get another rostrum for discussing bilateral problems.

One has more reasons to doubt the sincerity of Islamabad. It unilaterally announced the integration of the occupied section of the states of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan proper, and mounted large scale construction work on military facilities there. Pakistan has stationed about 80 percent of its troops in the region bordering on India. The French news agency has said that Islamabad and Washington have signed an agreement to give the American Rapid Deployment Force access to Pakistani bases. Washington has already received base capabilities from Pakistan, even though Pakistani leaders claim they adhere to the principles of nonalignment, a movement conflicting with such a policy. In a recent interview with the Nepalese paper RISING NEPAL, Ziaul-Haq virtually declined the Indian proposal for including in the draft treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation a pledge not to lend the territory for foreign bases.

Observers believe that by describing as unacceptable two basic provisions of the draft Ziaul-Haq again ignored the sincere interests of India in a normalization on the subcontinent.

AFGHAN SELF-DEFENSE DETACHMENT FORMATION NOTED

LD191042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1827 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 May TASS -- A dispatch by Ashraf Akhmedzynaov, which was published in IZVESTIYA today, reports that villages of (Khushi) in Logar Province in eastern Afghanistan have created their own self-defense detachment and are boldly defending themselves against the piratical attacks of Pakistani gangs. Apart from the detachment, Akhmedzynaov reports, they have also set up a Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, and a people's militia, the Sarandoy.

The IZVESTIYA correspondent says it is already 5 months since power in the village was assumed by the A'laqadar, the district administration. During this time the bandits have tried on several occasions to attack (Khushi), but on each occasion the villagers repulsed them.

Illustrating the democratic and truly popular nature of the new authorities established in the country under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the correspondent goes on: In order to resolve economic and administrative matters of interest to the whole village a joint meeting of the district administration and the members of the jirga, which consists of the most respected people in the village, is convened.

"The restoration of calm and the struggle against the counterrevolution are our principal tasks," Najab Ali, the village elder says. Recently, the whole village gathered for "Hashan," joint work for the common interest, and a school and outpatient clinic were repaired. Eighty children have already gone to the school. A cooperative, which had been sacked by bandits, has been restored during the last 3 months.

The recent dependence is making itself felt. The peasants are disunited. Therefore, the IZVESTIYA correspondent continues, it is not possible to set up self-defense detachments everywhere. This applies particularly to Logar Province, since gangs which have received military training and ideological indoctrination from U.S. and Egyptian instructors infiltrate it from Pakistan along mountain tracks. With the assistance of the local reactionaries these gangs deal violently with the activists of the new authorities. But the bandit raids do not remain unpunished. "New Hekmatyar and Rabbani bandits, trained by the Americans and using their equipment, will probably visit us again," declared Mohammad Nasr, a member of the PDPA and director of the local school, who heads the self-defense detachment. "But just let them try!"

AFGHAN ORGANIZATION DISBANDMENT ANNOUNCED

LD152240 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpts] Kabul May 15 TASS — A statement of the Central Committee of the "Afghan Milliyat" organization has been issued here. In the statement is is admitted that the organization conducted counterrevolutionary activity, and its disbandment is announced. As was reported, security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have recently arrested leaders of that organization who in their testimony disclosed broad links of the "Afghan Milliyat" with other anti-governmental groupings, and also special services of the United States and Britain. The "Afghan Milliyat" Central Committee, declaring dissolution of the organization, called upon all its members who live both inside the country and abroad, to stop their activities within the framework of that organization and "to exert every effort towards attaining aims of the April Revolution under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the People's Government of Afghanistan.

UN MEETING ON U.S. TRUSTEESHIP OF MICRONESIA CITED

LD172322 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes:

The 50th Session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council is being held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. In the centre of attention of the participants in the present session is the political, economic and social situation in the territory "Pacific Islands", or Micronesia, whose population of 125,000 is under United States trusteeship for already more than 35 years.

The United States is continuing its openly militaristic, annexationist course in respect of its trust territory. As admitted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, under the cover of vague wording about the Reagan administration's consent to the plan of granting "autonomy" to this group of strategically located islands, Washington wants at all costs to preserve and expand its military presence in Micronesia. As is known, the treaty of November 17, 1980 forced on the Palau Islands, which are part of Micronesia, gives the United States exclusive right to use them for military purposes for a period of a hundred years. And this despite the fact that as a result of extensive anti-war actions of the local population, protesting against the construction of a strategic naval base on Babelthuap Island, new articles were introduced into the Palau Constitution prohibiting the use of the archipelago for deploying, storing or testing nuclear arms.

The problem of Micronesia has repeatedly been raised for discussion at the United Nations Trusteeship Council. The world community convincingly exposed the expansionist nature of Washington's policy directed at the forcible partitioning and annexation of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory. Trying to strengthen its weakened positions in the Asian Continent and acting in violation of the United Nations Charter and the declaration on decolonisation, Washington wants Micronesia to play the role of a strategic military bridgehead of the Pentagon in the western part of the Pacific. Instead of granting the trust territory the promised national self-determination Washington has covered it with a dense network of air and naval bases. The main missile range of the American military in the Pacific is situated on the Kwajalein Atoll. The question has been decided of building on Babelthuap Island a base for American "Ohio" submarines armed with "Trident" missiles.

It is apparently thought in the Pentagon that with the help of military bases in Micronesia it will be easier to keep the Pacific coast of Asian countries "in the crosshairs". Thereby the actions of the United States in respect of Micronesia are a continuation of Washington's aggressive hegemonistic plans in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

In these conditions the United Nations organization, which bears responsibility for this territory, must take effective measures to resist the annexationist course of the United States in respect of Micronesia and to ensure the possibility for its people to exercise without impediment its lawful right to genuine self-determination and independence.

As to the Soviet Union, it consistently supports the struggle of the Micronesians for independence and self-determination, comes out for the liquidation of the imperialist military bases in the archipelago, against the turning it into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the Pentagon in the centre of the Pacific Ocean. The USSR resolutely condemns the attempts of the United States to legalise the annexation of Micronesia.

According to the United Nations Charter, any whatsoever changes in the status of Micronesia are exclusively the competence of the Security Council. The world community of nations should not and cannot allow the future of Micronesia to depend on American arbitrariness. The lawful rights of the Micronesian people to freedom and independence must triumph.

NHAN DAN CITED ON CUU LONG PULLOUT, PRC RESPONSE

PM171001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "NHAN DAN Article"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 May -- Commenting on the Chinese reaction to the withdrawal of the Vietnamese "Cuu Long" army corps from Kampuchea, the paper NHAN DAN writes that the Beijing leadership is reluctant to look the facts in the face and see the truth. It is obstinately pursuing a policy which is hostile toward the countries of Indochina, is doing its utmost to discredit Vietnam and is trying to incite other countries to adopt an anti-Vietnamese policy. Beijing is nurturing the Pol Pot rabble on the Thai-Kampuchean border, is carrying out provcations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, is undermining dialogue between the countries of Southeast Asia and is trying to kindle anti-Vietnamese feelings among the Chinese population.

The world saw the withdrawal of the "Cuu Long" volunteer corps from Kampuchea as evidence of the strength of the revolution in that country and of the strengthening of its armed forces and as an expression of the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam. Beijing again calls all this propaganda and demands the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer contingents from Kampuchea, without a word about ending its threats against the countries of Indochina and its support for the Khmer reactionary gangs on Thai territory.

The position of Vietnam and Kampuchea is that all Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from Kampuchea as soon as the Chinese threat to that country and to the other countries of Indochina disappears. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers will take place as the situation in Kampuchea and on the Kampuchean-Thai border stabilizes, NHAN DAN notes.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH AWARDED ORDER

PM161434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Peoples' Friendship to Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister:

For great, fruitful work in developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV and in connection with his 60th birthday, Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, is awarded the Order of the Peoples' Friendship.

[Signed] Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 13 May 1983

USSR PAPER CONDEMNS ASIAN JURISTS' CONCLAVE

PM170911 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Mikhail Goryanov under the rubric "Fantasy and Facts": "Toxic Rain -- From the CIA"]

[Text] It is known that in the West there is no shortage of people willing to masquerade as civil rights champions.

Of late the CIA, too, has been increasingly actively "trying on" this guise. The U.S. espionage agency reckons, with reason, that the "struggle for human rights" -- on which, incidentally, no one is even trying to encroach -- provides certain opportunities for unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. For decency's sake, various suitable fronts are used as a cover, moreover.

Something called the Asian College of Jurists has become this kind of tool for the CIA. This organization, which nobody has even heard of a few months ago, published a brochure at the end of last year. It claims that Vietnam is guilty of gross violations of civil rights in Kampuchea and Laos -- neither more nor less. Vietnamese soldiers in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the request of their governments, defending their borders against outside encroachment, are said to be using chemical weapons against the Kampucheans and Laotians, supplied, allegedly, by the USSR.

Who are the members of this new "forum" of Asian jurists? From the flimsy brochure published by this newly emerged organization it appears that the majority are "legal experts" from ASEAN member countries and Pakistan -- which in itself, is food for thought. These states are known to be long-standing partners of the United States. The Asian College of Jurists' involvement with the CIA is clearly to be seen, if only in the fact that the organization's first and so far only gathering, held in Bangkok, was wholly financed by precisely that intelligence agency.

The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA wrote in this context that the CIA paid for everything, including the conference participants' air fares, hotel bills, and even the "cultural program" which amounted to visiting the Thai capital's entertainment spots. According to MERDEKA, jurists' entertainment cost the U.S. espionage agency a round total of over $150,000.

When it is a matter of propaganda warfare against the USSR and the other socialist states and of discrediting their policy, the cloak and dagger knights spare no resources, of course. According to press reports in a number of Asian states, the Asian College of Jurists seminar and the documents published on its results were part of a preplanned anti-Vietnamse and anti-Soviet campaign. It is interesting that the "witnesses" testifying before the jurists were members of various groupings of anti-Kampuchean elements, even including Pol Potite cut-throats. Transformed from accused into accusers with CIA help, the butchers cast aspersions on their own country, on Vietnam, and on the USSR. The U.S. attempts to act the part of human rights champion in Indochina are laughable, to say the least, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote. After all, it is well known that the United States used Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos as a kind of proving ground for testing chemical and other barbarous mass destruction weapons banned by the Geneva Convention.

The world public is well aware of the price paid by the peoples of Indochina for the U.S. aggression. The lilac-colored chemical rain on fields that turned barren, the children born disfigured, and the cities and villages burned out with napalm -- such were the results of that war, which ended ingloriously for imperialism. The U.S. aggressors' crimes in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been held up to shame at representative international tribunals and other public and state organizations. And imperialism will not succeed in slipping on a sheep's skin and hampering the progressive movement of Indochina's peoples toward a new life, no matter to what tricks it resorts.

THAI POLL 'NOTABLE LANDMARK' IN DEMOCRATIZATION

PM171409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "In the Pace of Trials"]

[Text] Bangkok [date not given] -- The first days that the cabinet headed by General Prem Tinsulanon has been in power in Thailand show that it is faced with complex problems, although the leaders of the Social Action Party, the Democratic Party, the Thai Citizens Party, and the National Democratic Party, which have joined the government, voice hopes for its stability.

As commentators point out, the present distribution of forces in the political arena has been produced chiefly according to the military elite's scenario. In the opinion of the BANGKOK POST, however, the coalition's program is not devoid of disputed issues. One of them is the question of amendments to the Constitution. Some time ago now the military tried to implement them with a view to strengthening its influence. The new intentions in this sphere, the local press believes, could create tension in the coalition, because the Social Action Party and the Democratic Party opposed the amendments, while the Thai Citizens Party advocated adopting them. These parties, according to their leaders, have not changed their stands on the question of the armed forces' role in society. Of course, much depends on how successfully the country's chief problems are resolved. During the election campaign the previous cabinet and the political parties were accused of being occupied only with hanging on to power, while the economic and social situation in the country continued to deteriorate.

In recent years the Thai economy, which is tied to the world capitalist market, has felt the serious consequences of the economic crisis, which have exacerbated social ailments. The gap between rich and poor has widened, peasants have been ruined, unemployment has grown, and the wave of class skirmishes has risen. The foreign policy course has also been sharply criticized. Yielding to Washington's pressure, Thailand has been drawn deeper and deeper into the orbit of U.S. war preparations in the Asian and Pacific region. Confrontation with the neighboring countries of Indochina has undermined Thailand's traditional economic ties and harmed its economy. Bangkok's support for Pol Pot's gangs has developed into bloody confrontations on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Analyzing the new cabinet's composition, local commentators point out that the key posts in it are held either by former ministers or by people whose views and activities are well known. Hence the conclusion that no great changes are to be expected in either domestic or foreign policy.

Nevertheless, recent years have been marked by a certain revival of the democratization process, in which the parliamentary election was a notable landmark. With external support local reaction is continuing its attempts to instill barrack-like order in the country. The future will show in whose interests the mandate obtained in the election is used.

KOMMUNIST ON POLISH CRITICISM OF 'LIBERAL LINE'

PM201053 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 May 83 p 5

[John Miller dispatch: "Poland 'Still in Danger From Rightist Forces'"]

[Text] Moscow [no date given] -- Soviet leadership showed yesterday it was not happy about the situation in Poland on the eve of the Pope's visit and that a tougher crackdown on Solidarity would be desirable. The Kremlin's thinking was set out in the Communist Party journal, KOMMUNIST, in a reprint of an article written by a Polish journalist which had appeared in a Polish magazine.

Clearly Moscow fully agreed with Jerzy Krasczewski, said to be a hardliner, that Poland still faced the threat of a counter-revolution and that it would be wrong to think that the recent period of relative peace meant there was no challenge to the Jaruzelski regime.

The article said that "the evidence of danger from rightwing forces and the threat of a counter-revolution have not disappeared" and that "cheap optimism and belief in the Polish party's quick success would be dangerous." It told the Russians what most Poles already know - that the origins of the Polish workers' uprising in 1980 had not yet been eradicated and that many Poles refused to accept Communist Party rule.

Apparently with the visit of the Pope next month in mind, Krasczewski wrote that militant opposition groups were forming in churches and that the intelligentsia were generally opposed to the authorities.

The key phrase [that] would have jolted the Soviet Comrades was that "anti-socialist opposition in Poland is not some kind of myth. It really exists and it has not abandoned its plans, of which the most important is the destruction of socialism."

KOMMUNIST summarised the article by saying that it pointed to the need for the Polish Communist Party to be reinvigorated and to resume its "leading role." It also said Krasczewski had given a warning against the opportunistic tendencies of those who pressed for a more "liberal" line.

The pessimism of the article would not have been lost on the Soviet readers, and it appears within a few weeks of a strong attack by another leading Soviet journal in the Polish weekly POLITYKA for alleged ideoligical errors. Taken together, it is apparent that the Kremlin does not think Gen Jaruzelski is doing enough to bring the Poles under control, and that it is concerned about the effects of the papal visit.

DEMICHEV MEETS HUNGARIANS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION

PM181329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received 16 May a delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic headed by I. Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, which has arrived in Moscow to participate in the work of the 19th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

Questions pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the sphere of culture and the arts were discussed during the talk which was held in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks were members of the Hungarian delegation M. Kornidesz, director of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Scientific, Public Education, and Cultural Affairs; B. Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education; and Hungarian ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 18 May adds a protocol was signed on the result of the session between Demichev and Sarlos. On the same day, Comrade Zimyanin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the Hungarian delegation headed by Comrade Sarlos.]

SFRY'S DOLANC URGES STRUGGLE WITH ANTISOCIALISTS

PM131429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Show Vigilance"]

[Text] Belgrade 12 May -- S. Dolanc, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, has commented on the intensification of hostile activity by antisocialist elements in Yugoslavia.

Recently he stated in an interview given to TANJUG the enemies of socialism in the SFRY have become increasingly aggressive in their attempts to exploit certain difficulties of economic and political character in the country's development. They are attacking the main gains of the socialist revolution and calling into question the successes of postwar development. The hostile elements enjoy the support of extremist emigre circles. In this respect the authorities in certain Western countries are making no effort to suppress the activity of the anti-Yugoslav emigres.

Hiding behind slogans about the struggle for so-called "democratic freedoms," the antisocialist forces, including anarcho-liberals, clericalists, and nationalists, are exploiting scientific and cultural institutions and a number of mass media organs for their subversive aims.

The greatest danger it was pointed out in the inteview, is presented by nationalist who act as supposed "defenders" of the Croatian, Serbian, and other peoples of Yugoslavia and advocate the thesis, of a revision of a number of constitutional provisions concerning the country's federative system. They are striving to infiltrate among young people by exploiting shortcomings in the work of youth organizations.

On the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo, where nationalist disorders have taken place, S. Dolanc noted that the situation in that region is "now better than before." At the same time, he said that the "nationalists are continuing to operate in Kosovo despite the efforts that have been made." All organized socialist forces and above all the LCY must show vigilance and resolutely combat all attempts to undermine Yugoslav society's gains, the federal secretary stressed.

BERLIN SED BEZIRK DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM191358 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee led by K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Committee, has been in Moscow at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The emissaries from Berlin familiarized themselves with the work experience of the Moscow city party organization in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The delegation members were received at Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, and Fruzenskiy Raykom. Meetings and conversations were held in the collectives of a number of industrial, construction, scientific and creative organizations of the city.

On Sunday the delegation members visited the Lenin Hills and toured the V.I. Lenin House-Museum. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.A. Borisov, party gorkom secretary; and also W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, were with the visitors.

Yesterday morning the delegation left for home. The visitors were seen off at Sheremetyevo airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and responsible workers of the party gorkom.

W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires and ad interim in the USSR, and embassy officials were also in the sendoff party.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU131138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 12/5/1983 -- A festive meeting was held in Moscow to mark the 90th foundation and anniversary of the Social Democratic Party of the Workers of Romania [PSDMR].

Soviet historian F.I. Spivakovski, candidate for historical sciences, and N. Stinea, adviser at Romania's Embassy in the USSR, recalled the long-standing revolutionary traditions of the working-class movement in Romania, and pointed to the historic significance of the creation of the PSDMR which, ever since its foundation, had actively asserted itself as a Marxist revolutionary party.

It was shown that the Romanian Communist Party, direct continuator of the socialist working-class movement of Romania furthered, on a higher plane and in the new conditions of Romania's development, the struggle for social and national liberation, for the building of the socialist society in Romania.

The speakers pointed to the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, and to the decisive role of the understandings convenanted at a high level in their development.

BRIEFS

KOSCIUSZKO INFANTRY ANNIVERSARY -- On 17 May J. Szczesnowicz, Army, Navy and Air Force attache to the Polish Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a movie show on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the commencement of the formation of the T. Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division on the USSR's territory. The movie show was attended by generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and veterans of the Great Patriotic War who took part in Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite aggressors. Among the guests were the Army, Navy, and Air Force attaches to the Moscow embassies of a number of socialist states. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 83 Second Edition p 3 PM]

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS 'ABOUT COMPLETE'

UK To Receive 'Specialists'

LD191001 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Washington May 19 TASS — The United States is about to complete preparations for the siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. According to a spokesman for the Pentagon, a group of U.S. Air Force specialists is to leave for Great Britain shortly. Their mission is to service land-based cruise missiles which are to deployed in Great Britain.

Britain is known to be one of the Western European countries where it is planned to deploy new nuclear-missile systems starting from December. NATO strategists hope to deploy a total of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe. 160 cruise missiles are to be based in Great Britain.

'Technical Backup'

LD191435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] It is reported from Washington that the first group of U.S. military specialists have been sent to Britain to provide technical backup for American cruise missiles. Under NATO plans, these will be deployed on the country's territory at the end of this year. This was announced by an official Pentagon spokesman. The U.S. Air Force has already started transferring equipment essential for installing the missiles to Britain by air.

THATCHER'S 'PRE-ELECTION MANIFESTO' PRESENTED

LD182333 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] London May 18 TASS -- A tough approach to the problems of peace, disarmament and detente, to the economic policy, relations with the British trade unions, and to resolving the problem of Northern Ireland -- this is the main message of the pre-election manifesto of Britain's Conservative Party, presented today to the British people by the Tory leader Margaret Thatcher. By issuing the document the Conservatives have officially started their election campaign.

Speaking at a news conference here, Thatcher spoke about "total continuity" of the home and foreign policy of the former Tory Cabinet. In the first place this has to do with the Conservatives' plan to employ in the country a new generation of [word indistinct], nuclear weapons -- cruise missiles, and to "modernise" the British nuclear subs fleet with "Trident-2" nuclear missiles. The Conservatives' manifesto stresses that Britain "will discharge its commitments before the NATO Allies...and by the end of this year will begin emplacement of cruise missiles." Simultaneously, the document says that Great Britain must preserve its "independent" nuclear deterrent.

In home policy, the Tory programme advocates further economic austerity, a further de-nationalisation of British industry and the onslaught on the rights and freedoms of the British trade unions.

PRAVDA REBUTS THATCHER CHARGES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM171520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Mrs Thatcher's Glass House"]

[Excerpts] It looks like London is in for a deluge -- it is on the point of being inundated by the mighty floods of tears pouring out onto Downing Street and Whitehall, not to mention Fleet Street, in connection with the fate of certain criminals serving sentences determined in accordance with the Soviet Criminal Code.

The London mourners should remember the old English proverb: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Forgetting this, they are finding themselves more and more in very awkward situations, as happened, for example, in the British Parliament recently.

M. Rifkind, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Office, complained about the number of times the British authorities had interceded on behalf of a certain turncoat who had been convicted in the USSR of spying for the United States. Then MP A. Lewis put to him the reasonable question: "Does the British Government intend to release from prison the 5,000 Britons confined for more than 2 years without trial?"

The undersecretary had no answer to this reasonable question; he merely mumbled feebly that the MP was doing his country a "disservice." But it did not end there. The following day, the conservative paper the DAILY MAIL, reacting to this parliamentary skirmish, anxiously declared: "It would be unthinkable if the USSR Foreign Ministry summoned the British ambassador and demanded the release of these 5,000 people."

Our Foreign Ministry has not done this because the USSR adheres strictly to the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs, which is enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. But the Soviet public, of course, expressed its total solidarity with the protests of British public opinion provoked by the absolutely glaring violations of human rights in Britain.

And that's not to mention the gross flouting of social rights in Britain, above all the right to work. According to official British statistics, unemployment there has considerably exceeded 3 million and, according to the figures of one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, S. Williams, published in the GUARDIAN, the number of unemployed people is 5,257,186. These figures demonstrate pretty convincingly that Britons have been deprived of the right to work. But let's talk about the citizen's political rights, which Mrs Thatcher and her ministers are so fond of defending while looking for violations of them in countries whose social system is not to their liking.

In the USSR and everywhere else in Europe people have not forgotten the British Government leaders' icy indifference to the agony of the 5 human rights fighters in Northern Ireland who died one after another in jail having announced a hunger strike in protest against inhuman treatment.

It is common knowledge that racial discrimination against colored and black inhabitants of Britain, who went there from former colonies -- plundered by British capitalists -- seeking salvation from starvation, has assumed perilous dimensions in recent years in Britain. Recently MP's I. Mikardo and R. Leighton quoted at a press conference alarming figures which show that the number of attacks on colored and black people continues to increase with the effective connivance, if not participation, of the police.

But the most repulsive aspect of the policy of those who use sickeningly hypocritical arguments about valuing human rights above all else as a cover for gross violations of those rights in their own country is the blatant suppression of the most important human rights -- the right to live, the right to peace.

Soviet people are well acquainted with the British women's truly heroic struggle against the deployment of the sinister U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil, particularly at Greenham Common, which is effectively occupied by the U.S. Armed Forces. Our television has shown on more than one occasion the protest demonstrations there, which have been going on for nearly a year now, and the primitive camp set up by the demonstrators outside the entrance to the military base, a camp which has been repeatedly pulled down by the police, but on each occasion reerected.

The mistress of the British glass house has many obedient and skilled lawyers who are capable of passing off even the most blatant human rights violations in that fragile house as the protection of law and order. She also has an army of hacks ever ready to publicize this "protection." They are also prepared to search for with equal zeal and expose with mock enthusiasm human rights violations in places where there are no violations.

Just think: While the British High Court delivers a judgment authorizing that people fighting against the threat of nuclear death be banned "for life" from the Greenham Common base, howls are issuing from Downing Street, where Mrs Thatcher lives, from Whitehall, the home of her Foreign Office, and from Fleet Street, where many bourgeois newspapers have their editorial offices, about human rights violations in the USSR, where the struggle for peace is allegedly "prohibited" and people wanting peace and friendship among the peoples are thrown in jail!

Well, no matter how hard these gentlemen try to pass off their repressive system of oppression of man by man as an ideal of democracy, life itself confirms the brutal nature of the capitalist regime.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LONDON TALKS

LD162156 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- A Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Alexey Manzhulo, has left for London by plane today. It is to take part in the regular 11th session of the Soviet-British inter-governmental commission on scientific and technological, and trade and economic cooperation.

In the trade between the USSR and Great Britain there have been signs of a definite revival of late. It is the restoration of those positive tendencies that characterised the business ties in the previous five-year period, when, between 1976 and 1980, the overall trade was worth a total of about 8 billion roubles, and 11 billion roubles, accounting for the trade operations through British firms in third country markets. The volume of trade has more than doubled over the previous five-year period, reaching a record level of almost 2 billion roubles in 1979.

Then, however, the development of trade halted, through no fault of the Soviet side. The year 1980 saw a 5 percent reduction in the trade volume, a 17 percent reduction in 1981, and 22 percent -- in the first quarter of 1982.

Convened last autumn in Kishinev (the Moldavian Republic) on the basis of the reciprocal desire of both sides, the 10th session of the inter-governmental commission registered both the existence of many unused possibilities for developing trade between the two countries and the readiness of both sides to contribute to such a development.

In the 4th quarter of 1982, the Soviet-British trade doubled over the same period of the previous year.

This spring, Moscow received the largest delegation of the British business community ever to visit the Soviet Union. The delegation took part in the work of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which for the first time in the over sixty years of its history held a meeting in the Soviet capital.

Also held was a "round table" meeting to discuss issues of the development of industrial and scientific and technological cooperation, and an exhibition of British scientific instruments was a success.

It is the opinion of the Moscow business community that the current session of the inter-governmental commission must consolidate the positive tendencies that have been registered lately, and define new objectives.

The Soviet Union has embarked on working out another five-year programme for economic and social development, providing for the construction of many new enterprises and reconstruction of the existing ones in different industries and agriculture. In the implementation of many of the projects, use can be made of not only internal resources, but also of the production and technological possibiliites of foreign, including British firms.

MITTERRAND-KOHL PARIS NEGOTIATIONS ASSESSED

PM191224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Mirage and Reality"]

[Text] Talks lasting 2 days have been held in Paris between President F. Mitterrand and Chancellor H. Kohl. Special significance was attached to this latest Franco-West German meeting as the last before the conference of heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist countries planned for the end of May. The positions taken by France and West Germany considerably influence West Europe's attitude toward international cooperation and detente and determine the level of its resistance to U.S. diktat.

However, the coordination of the French and West German positions at the current talks too was made more difficult by their sharply worsened economic competition. France's trade deficit wtih the industrially more powerful FRG reached FR10 billion last year. Paris is also talking of "intolerable conditions" of inequality in commodity exchange. Bonn is hastening to exploit its Western neighbor's difficulties. The FRG has given its support, decisive within the Common Market, to the granting to France of an urgent loan of 4 billion European currency units. The aim of the loan is not just to increase Paris' indebtedness but also to nudge it further away from social reforms and toward a conservative line closer to that of Bonn at present.

However, despite the infighting, both participants in the Paris talks expressed a readiness to oppose attempts by Washington at the upcoming meeting of the "Seven" to impose on Western Europe restrictions on trade wtih the socialist countries.

The position of the participants in the Franco-German meeting on urgent problems of European security is notable for its duality. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes that Paris and Bonn "see new aspects in Yu. V. Andropov's recent proposal" and that the two countries' governments advocate that they be "studied closely." At the same time, however, F. Mitterrand and H. Kohl reaffirmed their commitment to the NATO decision to begin the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe "if the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva fail to produce positive results."

Such a position suits only those U.S. and NATO circles that want to wreck the Geneva talks and obtain a formal justification for the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe. Perhaps some people in Paris are hoping that France's missiles will not be visible behind the forest of U.S. missiles or that the Pershings in the FRG will "sever" its ties with Eastern Europe and rid France once and for all of its fears of a "strong Germany." But in real life this position of "nonresistance" to America's nuclear plans can only produce a sharp worsening of the danger of war for the whole of Europe and the undermining of the West European states' independence.

The policy of pandering to bellicose Washington runs radically counter to the wishes and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the populations of France and the FRG, as indeed of other European countries. A recent poll here reaffirmed that the peoples are united in their demand that the threat of nuclear war be averted and that the arms race be stopped.

FRG-USSR TRADE 'OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE'

LD191905 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- The level of present-day economic relations between the USSR and the FRG, their scope, the nature and structure of trade accord with the interests of both countries, SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) says today on the occasion of today's tenth anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

The mutually-advantageous nature of these relations is confirmed by such a fact. Whereas in 1956 the trade turnover of the two countries did not exceed 200 million roubles, it attained the figure of 2,000 million roubles already one year after the signing of the agreement (1973) and in 1982 was close to 10,000 million roubles. The FRG holds first place amidst the capitalist countries trading with the USSR.

The agreement on cooperation, the newspaper recalls, has been a logical continuation of the Moscow treaty whose signing in 1970 was an event of tremendous significance, a turning point in the post-war history in the relations between the two countries. The Moscow treaty has not only been a powerful impetus for the development of economic and scientific contacts, but also has been of fundamental significance for improving the situation in Europe. Many major documents were signed in the last decade designed to regulate the cooperation between the two countries. But the common basis for them, the newspaper emphasises, has precisely been the agreement signed in May 1973 during the Soviet-West German summit in Bonn. On May 16th this year, the agreement was extended to cover the next ten years.

OSTROGORSKIY ON FRG OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILES

DW190713 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] As was learned from Bonn, the Social Democrats in Duesseldorf issued at a conference a resolution protesting the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy:

The Social Democrats in Duesseldorf are not alone in their party. Over the past weeks, the Social Democrats in Brunswick, Lueneburg, Bremen-West, the Central Rhine area, and Bonn have objected to the deployment of new American missiles on FRG territory. They are also joined by some members of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] Federal Executive Board.

The mass media which support the government coalition comment rather disapprovingly about the development of a mood against the missiles within several SPD levels.

They talk about differences among the Social Democrats, about a disease that is disintegrating the party, about neutralism and defeatism, and almost about treason against FRG national interests. However, something completely different is naturally intended.

Although during the time of the Social-Liberal government coalition most Social Democrats believed in the political experience and loyalty of their party leaders and therefore accepted their agreement with the NATO missile decision, passiveness is now giving way to the determination to bring active influence to bear on the solution of a problem that is of vital importance to the FRG. Many ordinary SPD members and medium-level functionaries have apparently become convinced that adapting the party's policy line to the course of aggressive NATO circles, most of all to imperialist U.S. policy, not only does not bring any advantages, such as, the SPD's right to help shape state power in Bonn; on the contrary, it only creates new burdens for the working people and all FRG people, and reduces the workers movement in a humiliating way to a lackey of monopoly big capital. The integration of SPD policy into the NATO course would above all have the catastrophic consequence of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on FRG territory and would turn the FRG into a hostage of the American leaders.

Naturally, a lot of time has been lost because, as is known, the Americans, together with the Bundeswehr, are completing preparations for the FRG to take over the first units of Pershing II and cruise missiles. As the British press reports, U.S. military specialists are being hurriedly transferred to the FRG where they will guarantee the assembly of launching platforms and the maintenance of the U.S. missiles. The construction of launching sites is also nearing completion.

However, FRG territory is still under FRG jurisdiction. The Federal Constitution, which stipulates the people's sovereignty and prohibits preparations for a war of aggression, is still in force. Thus many West German politicians and public figures, including high-level SPD politicians, should consider how a most terrible danger could be kept from their country with legal means; they should also keep in mind the means of struggle in the arsenal of the workers class which have been traditionally used to protect the workers' vital interests.

Time presses! All opponents of war in the FRG, led by the SPD, are still in a position to jointly save their country from the fate of becoming an American missile base, and to prevent the FRG from being misused as a springboard for an American nuclear war in Europe.

KOMAROV HOLDS ITALIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD171046 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Rome May 17 TASS -- In 1982 goods turnover between the USSR and Italy grew by 16 percent as compared with the previous year and ran at 4,000 million roubles. This fact was noted during conversations and talks held in Italy at government level by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, co-chairman of the Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy. He was here from May 13 to 16 at the invitation of the Italian Government.

Nikolay Komarov was received by Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs; by Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade; and by Gianni de Michelis, minister for state industry. He also had meetings and conversations with Mr Corti, chairman of the Italian part of the inter-governmental commission.

During the talks it was pointed out that the agreement on cooperation between the two countries for the period of 1980-1985 is being implemented successfully.

It was emphasized that the sides actively cooperate in the field of the construction of industrial complexes in the USSR in accordance with the long-term programme for deepening economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Italy.

A draft long-term programme for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries for a period ending in 1990 was coordinated. The two sides' interest in further development of mutually beneficial economic relations between the USSR and Italy was reaffirmed during the talks.

Oil Equipment Deal Concluded

PM181247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contract Signed"]

[Text] Rome, 16 May -- A major contract has been signed in Florence between the All-Union Mashinoimport Association and the Italian machine-building firm of Nuovo Pignone. It provides for a large consignment of industrial equipment for the exploitation of the Orenburg oil field to be delivered to ths Soviet Union by 1984.

Cooperation with Nuovo Pignone has been continuing successfully for many years and has accumulated rich experience. An order is currently being fulfilled to supply 19 compressor stations for the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe.

Italy now occupies third place in terms of the total volume of the Soviet Union's trade with West European countries. Approxmiately 1,000 Italian firms are currently cooperating with the USSR, and Soviet orders keep more than 100,000 Italians in work.

N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, who is in Italy, participated in the contract signing ceremony.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN CONSULTATIONS HELD IN VIENNA

PM171014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Soviet-Austrian Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Austrian consultations on a number of issues of mutual interest have been held in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 May. At the center of consultations, in which L.I. Mendelevich, special envoy of the USSR Foreign Ministry, took part, were issues stemming from the Prague Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The situation at the Madrid meeting following the statement by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on their readiness to adopt the draft final document of the meeting in the form submitted by the neutral and nonaligned states on 15 March 1983 was also the subject of an exchange of opinions. Certain issues of disarmament were also discussed.

Envoy L.I. Mendelevich was received by Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr.

UKRAINE'S LYASHKO CITED ON LINKS WITH AUSTRIA

PM130927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Austria: Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Vienna [no date given] -- A representative Soviet delegation headed by A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, has arrived here to participate in the traditional festival of the Soviet Union in Austria. It was received by President R. Kirchschlaeger of the Republic of Austria.

At a press conference held in the Vienna House of Friendship A.P. Lyashko spoke about the life and achievements of the Soviet Ukraine and recalled what broad economic and cultural relations traditionally link Austria and the Ukraine. This festival will contribute to the further strengthening of these friendly ties.

The Soviet delegation visited the city of Linz. The Soviet representatives visited metallurgical plants of the nationalized Voest-Alpine concern fulfilling major orders for the Soviet Union. The concern's pipe-rolling plants are producing a large number of pipes for Soviet oil pipelines, and the yards have already built more than 150 specialized ships, many of which are being used on Ukrainian rivers. A delegation from the city of Zaporozhye signed a partnership contract between Linz and Zaporozhye in the city hall of the Upper Austrian capital.

ANNIVERSARY OF AUSTRIAN TREATY DRAWS COMMENT

PM171029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Stepanov: "An Important Landmark"]

[Text] Vienna [no date given] -- In these spring days of May the Austrian people are celebrating an important date in their new postwar history: The State Treaty on the Restoration of Independent and Democratic Austria was signed 15 May 1955. A constitutional law on the country's permanent neutrality was passed on its basis. These events in Austria have been the subject of dozens of historical works and memoirs which recognize them as the cornerstone of the second Austrian republic.

Many of the above-mentioned works also note that the signing of the State Treaty was preceded by almost 10 years of persistent negotiations among the former allied powers on the form of the peace treaty with Austria. Almost no one now denies the fact that the negotiations dragged out so long through the fault of the Western powers, and mainly the United States, which made considerable efforts to include Austria in the aggressive NATO bloc. Testimony to this is provided, in particular, by former Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber, well known for his pro-American sympathies. The Soviet Union was totally opposed to his scheme and considered that Austria could not be allowed to be harnessed again to the military chariot of aggressive powers so that it could be used against the European socialist countries as "the point of the lance," in the words of some frank Natoites.

The Soviet Union achieved victory in the stubborn diplomatic struggle. It achieved this because it had on its side the Austrians themselves, who were interested in a solution that was just, reasonable, and favorable for them.

The 28 years since the signing of the State Treaty have convinced everyone that the Law on Permanent Neutrality passed by the Austrian Parliament has brought the country a number of major and indisputable advantages.

The first of them is the fact that neutral Austria's security and territorial integrity are guaranteed by the four great powers that signed the treaty. Consequently, Austria has no need to spend large sums on military purposes. This has already given the country a more favorable development than its NATO neighbors, the FRG, and Italy. This development has also been helped to a significant extent by Austria's broad international cooperation, including its cooperation with the socialist countries.

The advantages gained by Austria have become especially evident in the last few years, when a profound and protracted economic crisis has erupted in the West. The Alpine republic has suffered less from it than the other capitalist countries.

The policy of peace, neutrality, and cooperation has assured high prestige for the Republic of Austria. It has started to play a prominent role in international affairs.

Austria has maintained and continues to maintain broad and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union. The usefulness and benefits of these relations have been repeatedly emphasized in statements by Austrian statesmen, including President R. Kirchschlaeger. Noting the importance of the historic date, Austrians gratefully remember the Soviet soldiers who restored their freedom in the spring of 1945 and highly appreciate the policy of the Soviet Union, which has advocated and continues to advocate the unwavering continuation of the detente process in Europe. Our country wishes the Austrian people new successes in the cause of strengthening independent, neutral, and peace-loving Austria.

Austria's new coalition government, formed as a result of the 24 April parliamentary elections, is facing by no means easy tasks in overcoming the production recession, unemployment, and inflation. But the new government has inherited from the old one major economic and social programs, backed by investments running into billions [currency not specified] which have already started to yield positive results.

As regards the Republic of Austria's foreign policy, judging by commentaries and statements by leading politicians, it will remain unchanged. Its basis will be, just as in the past, the constitutional law on permanent neutrality. Fritz Marsch, general secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party, recently declared that Austria sees the policy of permanent neutrality as an important contribution toward the preservation of peace and cooperation in Europe. Highly evaluating the State Treaty, he stressed that Austria's example shows what favorable fruit is yielded by the policy of the relaxation of tension.

USSR, FINLAND'S SORSA EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD181303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Kalevi Sorsa a telegram expressing congratulations and good wishes in connection with his appointment as prime minister of Finland. In a reply telegram, Kalevi Sorsa thanked them for their friendly congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express the certainty that the mutually beneficial relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Finland, based on the stable foundations of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, would undergo further all-round development for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

ANNIVERSARY OF FINNISH-CEMA COOPERATION MARKED

LD162128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Helsinki, 16 May (TASS) -- A festive meeting devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the cooperation agreement between CEMA and the Finnish Republic was held here today in the House of Soviet Culture and Science. It was attended by members of the Finnish Government, representatives of business circles and public opinion in the country, and by N.V. Faddeyev, CEMA secretary.

This was the first agreement concluded between a capitalist country and CEMA. It is evidence of Finland's sincere desire to expand trade and economic relations with socialist community countries. This was stated by Jermu Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade, in his address to the meeting.

As the 10 years of cooperation show, the varied and effective trade and economic ties are not only a vivid example of the application of the principles and accords enshrined in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, but they are also having a positive influence on the development of the Finnish economy. During these years firms from Finland and CEMA member countries have concluded over 50 different agreements in the spheres of trading, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

J. Laine highly assessed the work of the commission on cooperation between CEMA and the Finnish Republic. He stressed that Finland will continue to do all it can to further expand and intensify mutually advantageous cooperation with CEMA member countries.

Koivisto Receives CEMA Secretary

LD171317 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Helsinki May 17 TASS -- President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto today received Secretary of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Nikolay Faddeyev, now on a visit here, and had a talk with him.

Nikolay Faddeyev came to Finland at the invitation of the government of the country to attend the celebrations devoted to the tenth anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cooperation between the Republic of Finland and CEMA.

USSR OFFICIALS ATTEND NORWEGIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

PM181254 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Honor of the Festival"]

[Text] On 17 May D. Stenseth, Norwegian ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in honor of the national holiday -- Constitution Day.

The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

PRAVDA'S DEMCHENKO ON ISRAEL-LEBANON AGREEMENT

PM200920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "Under Pressure From Washington: What Lies Behind the Lebanese-Israeli Agreement"]

[Text] On Tuesday, in the Lebanese city of Khaldah and later in the Israeli city of Qirat Shemona, a Lebanese-Israeli agreement drawn up in four languages, accompanied by a rather long (something like 20 pages) appendix, supplement, and explanations, was signed. Familiarization with these documents shows above all that they were the result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and that the sides which signed them are in a clearly unequal position. One -- namely, Israel -- is in a position of strength, dictating its own terms; the other is forced to reckon with the fact that a considerable part of its territory is occupied and the aggressor's guns are targeted on its capital. This inequality is encountered on literally every page of the documents.

So a considerable part of southern Lebanon is to be turned into a "security zone" where the Lebanese state can have only a limited, strictly defined number of military personnel and armaments. All this is precisely specified down to the last officer and man, down to the last armored carrier and antiaircraft installation. Even civil aircraft will not be able to make flights there without prior notification to Israel.

Or take the following point: On Mount Baruk, which is in central Lebanon, only civil radioelectronic communications installations can be erected, and the presence of Lebanese armed personnel there is severely restricted. It is proposed to set up "security centers" near the south Lebanese villages of Hasbayya and Mayfadun, where Israeli soldiers will be stationed. Of course, this refers to Israel's "security," although it is chiefly Lebanon -- the victim of Israeli aggression -- which needs security. But that country is deprived of even the right to request assistance from any state which does not have diplomatic relations with Israel. Let us recall that apart from Egypt, not one Arab country has relations with Israel. Thus Lebanon is isolated from its Arab neighbors, Syria included; it is deprived of the right to make independent decisions; and its sovereignty is restricted.

But the Lebanese-Israeli agreement cannot be fully assessed without taking account of one more extremely serious fact. The document is supposed to be bilateral. But it has three signatures, and was elaborated at talks with the participation of a third party, namely, the United States. At the final stage, in order to bring the sides to an agreement, American Secretary of State G. Shultz flew to the Near East specially. It is well known that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon helped the United States to introduce the so-called "multinational forces" to that country's territory, forces whose backbone is formed by the Pentagon's Marines. Now, with the help of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Washington is counting on still further strengthening its positions there and increasing the numerical strength of its contingents. Thus literally at the very moment that the agreement was being signed in Khaldah, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Veliotes stated: "Depending on circumstances, the United States will be prepared to examine the question of some increase in the contingent of international peacekeeping forces in Lebanon."

It seems absurd at first glance: A document is signed which says that the sides have "agreed to declare an end to the state of war between them," and at the same time new military preparations are discussed.

And this does not apply only to the "multinational forces." Veliotes directly linked the delivery of 75 F-16 combat planes to Israel with the signed agreement. In a word, as was noted in the recent TASS statement on the Near East, they are talking about peace and preparing for war.

And that is indeed so. Washington is concerned first and foremost with strengthening Israel militarily as the main strong point of its influence in the Near East. As was reaffirmed (for the umpteenth time!) the other day by American war minister C. Weinberger, "the United States is linked to Israel by strategic interests." These interests are reflected in the agreement just signed, which, as the State Department admits, has secret appendices as well as the published ones.

Moreover, in parallel with the procedure which took place in Khaldah and Qiryat Shimona, American Ambassador to Tel Aviv Lewis and Foreign Minister Shamir signed a "memorandum on the agreement" whereby Israel is entirely freed from withdrawing its occupation troops from Lebanon if Syria and the PLO do not withdraw their units from that country.

This fact affects another circumstance which goes far beyond the bounds of Lebanese-Israeli relations. The United States, by signing that memorandum, equated the aggressor's troops, which invaded Lebanon last summer, with aggressive goals, with the Syrian units which entered Lebanon at its government's request in 1976 in order to ensure peace in the course of the civil war which flared up at that time. The Syrian units operate under the flag of the Arab League and are financed by it.

The Syrian Government has repeatedly stated its position on this question, and this has just been reaffirmed by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who said that his country "is prepared to withdraw its military contingent from Lebanon immediately on condition of the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from that country."

But as you can see, Tel Aviv, even in signing an agreement with Lebanon, has no intention of taking on any such unconditional commitments. It links the agreement's fulfillment, in particular, with a number of conditions. These include, in addition to the preliminary withdrawal of Syrian units and PLO detachments, the return of Israeli prisoners seized by the Palestinians in the course of military operations, and so forth. Moreover, reports coming in from the Near East yesterday and today show that the concentration of Israeli troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley, where they are face to face with the Syrians, continues. The situation there is extremely tense.

General Levi, chief of the Israeli Army General Staff, has stated that he cannot exclude the possibility of military operations against Syria on 'all fronts." In other words, Tel Aviv has not renounced the implementation of its plan to "teach Syria a lesson" for its staunch position in defense of its own interests and the Palestinian people's political rights and for its refusal to accept the agreement imposed on Lebanon.

What is the reaction to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement in the Arab world? Az-Zu'bi chairman of the Syrian People's Council (parliament), stated in Damascus that the main danger of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement lies in the attempt to revive the Camp David process and eliminate the Palestinian problem, subsequently establishing American-Zionist domination in the region. Despite the agressors' designs, which are hostile to the Arab peoples, he went on, Syria, relying on the help and support of its friends, will consistently oppose U.S. and Israeli design. The PLO has also condemned the agreement. Although a number of Arab leaders have assessed the agreement as a "positive step," many newspapers and the public in the same countries have adopted the opposite position.

In Lebanon itself the opposition is great enough: the Progressive Socialist Party, the Communist Party, and such prominent figures as the country's former president S. Franjiyah, former Prime Minister R. Karami, and others have come out against the agreement. REUTERS has just reported that a protest demonstration against the signing of the agreement has taken place in Beirut. Government troops used arms to disperse the demonstrators. Seven people were wounded. Rallies and demonstrations have also taken place in the country's northern cities, and pamphlets calling for a strike have appeared in Sidon.

Thus it is obvious that the latest American-Israeli operation to cut another country off from the Arab ranks cannot bring the long-awaited peace to the region and can only complicate the situation there. The Lebanese problem remains an integral part of all Arab problems, which through the fault of the United States and Israel have still found no solution. Lebanon is a ravaged, fragmented state. Israel and the United States are trying to legitimize that. The progressive Arab press has rightly noted in recent days that the entire Near East problem must be considered as a whole and resolved not through separate actions, but on a broad plane with the participation of all interested parties.

TASS ON REAGAN PLANS TO SUPPLY F-16'S TO ISRAEL

LD200830 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Washington May 20 TASS -- President Reagan has decided to notify Congress of his plans to supply 75 newest U.S. F-16 fighters to Israel. The sale of those planes to Israel which, as THE WASHINGTON POST notes, are the most sophisticated engines of war in U.S. arsenals, bears witness to the fact that the United States intends to continue its unqualified support for Tel Aviv's aggressive policy, thus provoking further aggravation of tensions in the explosive region of the Middle East.

According to press reports, in 1984 Israel is to receive from the United States about two billion dollars (of which 550 million free) in credits for acquiring military hardware.

ISRAEL TO RECEIVE 'LION'S SHARE' OF U.S. AID

LD141134 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpt] Washington May 14 TASS -- Israel will receive the lion's share of the total sum allocated by the United States for military and economic aid to client-states. In the 1984 fiscal year Tel Aviv is to receive 1.7 billion dollars in military aid, and between 850 and 910 million dollars in economic aid. Egypt, on which the United States continues to rely heavily in an attempt to project its influence in the Middle East, will get respectively 1.3 billion and 750 million dollars.

MOSCOW TV ON HABIB'S ARRIVAL IN MIDDLE EAST

LD192015 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Edward Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state hardly had time to leave the Middle East when another Washington emissary, Philip Habib, arrived there. [shots of Habib stepping out of aircraft]

At the same time there are reports of feverish preparations by Israeli troops to unleash wide-scale military provocations against Syria. In the past few days dozens of military columns of the aggressor and also a large quantity of armaments and ammunition have been sent to the Al-Biqa'. In some regions of Lebanon Israeli forces have begun military exercises. All this, evidently, is the real gist of the notorious Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal of troops, dictated by Washington.

LEBANON'S FRANJIYAH HITS U.S., ISRAELI POLICIES

Moscow TV Interview

LD142021 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Sulayman Franjiyah, prominent Lebanese statesman and former President of the Republic of Lebanon, has given an interview to our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov.

[Begin video recording; Franjiyah is seen speaking in Arabic as Seyful-Mulyukov translates into Russian] Israel, with the support of the United States, is attempting to force crippling settlement terms on Lebanon. Under the pretext of defending its northern border from the Palestinians, the Israeli army made an incursion onto Lebanese territory and occupied a considerable part of it. Now Israel is trying to dictate the conditions for the withdrawnal of its troops.

At present much is being said and written about the draft Lebanese-Israeli agreement which was reached during long talks with the mediation of the United States. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made frequent visits to Beirut on so-called mediation missions. He posed as a peacemaker but in reality he was putting pressure on Lebanon to get concessions from the Lebanese side.

It is well known that the aggression against Lebanon was committed with the support of the United States and was agreed on with the United States. It also led to a direct U.S. military presence in our country. And today the United States is continuing to give Israel all-round aid, supplying its army with modern weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars. It was with U.S. weapons that horrible crimes were committed on our territory. At a time which was very difficult for us, not a single word was uttered in Washington to condemn Tel Aviv's predatory actions.

It is precisely the United States and Israel which are trampling Lebanon's sovereignty and its legitimate right to provide for its own security.

I would like to touch upon the situation which has arisen in relation to Syria, Sulayman Franjiyah continues. Israel is preparing for war against that Arab country; it is building up its armed forces in the al-Biqa' Valley. Because of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, Damascus has found itself within range of Israeli artillery. Attempts are being made to turn Lebanon into a bridgehead for aggressive acts against neighboring Arab states and against Syria in the first instance.

I am sure, Sulayman Franjiyah says, that in the struggle against the aggressors and in ensuring our independence and sovereignty we must rely on the strength of our people and the support of the fraternal countries, and of Syria in particular. [end recording]

U.S.-Mideast Role Scored

LD130240 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] In Beirut our correspondent Leonid Rassadin has met with Lebanon's former President Sulayman Franjiyah. Here is what he had to say about the situation in the country:

Sulayman Franjiyah says that today much is being said and written about the draft of a Lebanese-Israeli agreement reached in the course of lengthy talks with the mediation of the United States. From the beginning of the talks, continued the former president, I have been of the opinion -- and continue to adhere to that opinion -- that before starting any dialog with Israel it was necessary to make it first withdraw all its troops from the country.

As for America's mediation, I said that the Shultz mission would not bring anything good to Lebanon. The United States never does anything that infringes on the interests of Israel. Further, Sulayman Franjiyah said that as a result of all these events a tense situation has developed on the border with Syria. Israel is preparing for a war against that Arab country and is building up its armed forces in the al-Biqa' Valley.

As a result of Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon and the western part of the al-Biqa' Valley, Damascus is now at a distance of Israeli artillery fire.

Tel Aviv is trying to turn Lebanon into a springboard for aggressive actions against neighboring Arab countries, and first of all Syria. If the United States had not armed the Israeli Army and had not encouraged it in invading Lebanon, there would not have been such tragic events in the country. It is well known that the aggression against Lebanon was carried out with the support of the United States and with its consent.

And in conclusion, Sulayman Franjiyah said that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon has led to direct American military presence in the country. The United States continues to give Israel all-round military assistance and to supply its army with modern weapons to a sum of hundreds of millions of dollars. And it is because of the United States' support that Israel continues to trample on the Lebanon's sovereignty and its lawful right to ensure its own safety.

KUNA CITES NEW SOVIET ENVOY BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD092009 Kuwait KUNA in English 1802 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 9 (KUNA) -- The new Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, was quoted here as saying Monday that his mission as envoy to Kuwait is to develop and foster friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Prior to his departure Akopov hailed the developing relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union and pledged to work for deepening cooperation in political, economic, cultural, sports and touristic fields. The new ambassador, who was the deputy director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told KUNA that the Soviet Union appreciates Kuwait's policy toward the Soviet Union and toward issues of world peace. The ambassador also praised Kuwait's foreign policy and hoped that progress would be achieved in issues of the Arabian Gulf security despite the imperialist American and Zionist attempts to destabilize security there.

The ambassador was seen off at the airport by the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires here Abdul Latif al-Mawwash and a number of Kuwaiti Embassy officials. The Kuwaiti ambassador to the Soviet Union, 'Adil Najm ad-Din al-Jarrah [name and title as received], who is not in the Soviet capital at present, had given few days ago a farewell party to Akopov attended by senior Soviet diplomats in addition to Arab and foreign diplomatic corps here.

TASS, KUNA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN KUWAIT

LD180122 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1002 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 17 May (KUNA) -- An agreement to broaden cooperation between KUNA and TASS was signed here today by the chairman of the board and director general of KUNA, Barjis Hammud al-Barjis, and TASS Director General Sergey Losev, who arrived here last night.

The agreement has 18 articles and 31 supplements. It grants each of the agencies the right to receive the news of the other and to make use of it in their own news dispatches. The two sides [words indistinct] telegraphic contact between Kuwait and Moscow via Rome through which they will transmit KUNA and TASS dispatches in Arabic and English and the reports of the correspondents of the two agencies in Moscow and Kuwait.

The agreement remains in force until 31 December 1985 (?and will be automatically renewed from year to year until) one of the two sides expresses the wish to reconsider.

The agreement also stipulates that TASS and KUNA will study the possibility of exchanging visits by officials and experiences in journalistic work, photography, and technological achievements. The two sides have agreed to send each other urgent photographs by radio or telephone for distribution in Kuwait and the Soviet Union. They have also agreed to exchange via air mail pictures pertaining to news of industry, agriculture, science and technology, culture, and sports in the two countries and also important events abroad.

The TASS-KUNA agreement has come about after fruitful cooperation between the two agencies which stemmed from the cultural and scientific exchange programs between Kuwait and the Soviet Union signed in Kuwait on 10 September 1978. KUNA has signed agreements for the exchange of news with a number of international and regional news agencies.

The signing ceremony was attended by the new Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pavel Akopov; the sales and distribution manager of TASS, Igor Derzitskiy [as transliterated]; the deputy director general of KUNA, Ahmad Husayn Dashti; and chief editor Muhammad Ahmad al-'Ujayri.

IRAN 'RIGHTIST COUP' PLOT, ANTI-TUDEH ACTS HIT

Sheftunov Commentary

NC141156 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 13 May 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently, the world has been witnessing the severe persecution of Iran's Tudeh Party. This is not the first time reaction has inflicted pressures and restrictions on this party. Throughout its 25 years of heroic struggles against the despotism of the shah -- U.S. imperialism's servant and hireling -- Iran's Tudeh Party was constantly the target of severe attacks.

Now once again members of Iran's Tudeh Party have been thrown into the shah's Evin prison. They are once again being tortured, molested, and threatened with execution. In a statement published in the RAH-E TUDEH newspaper, which is printed in West Berlin, the Tudeh Party's committee in exile points out that the intention behind the present pressures and restrictions is not only to prepare to crush Iran's Tudeh Party, but also to take the preliminary steps toward the full destruction of the gains of Iran's revolution.

Imperialist circles in the United States and other Western countries express their satisfaction over the persecution of Iran's democratic forces. Their mass media is busy spreading defamatory inventions about the Tudeh Party and its imaginary spying activities. The imperialists, along with Iranian reactionaries, are crushing the Tudeh Party because this party persistently struggled to oust foreign monopolies from Iran and because, after the revolution, it continued its persistent struggles against the imperialists, who want -- with the help of Iran's pro-Western bourgeoisie -- to reestablish their influence over Iran and, as before, to plunder its wealth, first and foremost, its oil resources.

In Washington and other Western capitals they believe that in order to reestablish their diktat in Iran they should, first and foremost, crush the Tudeh Party, which is the most persistent anti-imperialist force in the country and which defends Iran's true independence.

Iran's rightist forces -- that is, large landlords, capitalists and conservative clergymen, who have also been strengthened during the past 2 years -- have strongly attacked Iran's Tudeh Party. They hate the party of the working class because, after the downfall of the shah's regime, it continued to decisively defend the interests of Iran's toiling masses and the oppressed. The Tudeh Party asked that land be distributed among the farmers. It asked that the rights of workers and all toilers be truly ensured, that that housing problem be solved, and that wealth be justly distributed within the country. Iran's rightist circles, as the imperialists, strongly opposed these just demands of the masses. A Tudeh Party statement issued in mind-Bahman [February], after the arrest of its leaders, stressed that defending programs of reforms and social changes for the workers' benefit and defending workers' rights are now considered crimes in Iran. These programs have been declared communist programs, and methods used by the shah's spying organization -- SAVAK -- are used to condemn them. Now, to top it all, they describe this as spying. Recent Incidents, when the calumnies and punitive measures against the Tudeh Party culminated, prove the correctness of this conclusion.

The statement issued by the Tudeh Party's committee in exile says the second 19 August 1953 coup by U.S. imperialism and its domestic elements in Iran -- our tormented country -- is now in the stage of final preparations, and all efforts should be used to prevent this calamity.

Further Sheftunov Comment

NC171130 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 16 May 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Test] The persecution of the Tudeh Party and the punitive measures inflicted by Iran's rightist forces have given rise to fresh hopes in the hearts of Iranian monarchists. Shapur Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, spoke in the United States some days ago and called for a reestablishment of the shah's regime in Iran. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes in this regard:

U.S. officials placed the most luxurious Los Angeles hotel, the Ambassador, at the disposal of Shapur Bakhtiar and other monarchists. Some 500 Iranian monarchists, who have nested in the United States, gathered in the Ambassador Hotel auditorium and warmly welcomed the call by Shapur Bakhtiar, the shah's former prime minister, on the reestablishment of the shah's regime in Iran. The U.S. bourgeois press also agrees with Bakhtiar's view that monarchy is the symbol of true democracy.

But let us see for whom this democracy existed. During the shah's regime, which depended on U.S. bayonets, thousands of Iranian patriots and, first and oremost, members of the Tudeh Party, who struggled for the country's independence, were killed under torture. Parallel with this, the wealth of the Iranian people was plundered and Iranian workers were grossly exploited. The shah's family, Iran's big bourgeoisie and large landlords amassed tens of billions of dollars in wealth and deposited this in western banks. The income of U.S. and other imperialist monopolies, especially the oil monopolies, was even greater than this.

According to Bakhtiar and his U.S. masters and Iran's rightist circles that are connected with them, the creation of the necessary condition for the recommencement of this plundering and pillaging is tantamount to the implementation of true democracy in Iran.

It is not accidental, now that in Iran the Tudeh Party is being persecuted and passionate anti-Soviet propaganda has expanded, that Washington has assigned Shahpur Bakhtiar to make a call for the reestablishment of the monarchy. In an editorial, PRAVDA has revealed the hidden reasons for these incidents and writes: Foreign elements in Iran have resorted to fabrications in order to place Iran at loggerheads with the Soviet Union so as to hide their subversive acts against Khomeyni's regime.

The present acts by the imperialists and the rightist forces in Iran are almost a complete repetition of the incidents in Iran on the eve of the U.S. coup of 19 August [1953]. At that time, behind the veil of the anti-Tudeh propaganda and amid anti-Soviet hysteria in Iran, the national government in Iran was overthrown and U.S. General Schwarzkopf, together with Lieutenant General Zahedi, re-instated the shah, who had fled the country.

The persecution of the Tudeh Party in Iran, the preliminaries for which were prepared by pro-Western circles, and the anti-Soviet calumnies are now viewed in Washington as the emergence of favorable conditions for a repetition of a counterrevolutionary coup similar to the 19 August coup. The speech by the last prime minister of the monarchy, Shahpur Bakhtiar, delivered at the initiative of U.S. officials in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles in the presence of hundreds of Iranian monarchists, is a proof of this.

Anti-Soviet 'Furor'

GF151052 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 May 83

[Commentary by Prof (Anver Aliyev): "The Anticommunist, Anti-Soviet Furor and Propaganda in Iran"]

[Summary] The imperialists, under the cloak of nationalist and anti-imperialist slogans. are trying to liquidate the heroes of the struggle against the oppressive capitalists and big landowners in Iran who aim at re-imposing the regime of capitalists and big landowners. They also want to revive their relations with the exploiting, oppressive, imperialist countries.

The reactionary forces hope that, by liquidating the Tudeh Party, they can distract the Iranian freedom-seeking movement from freeing Iran from the claws of imperialists, the exploitation of capitalists, and the big landowners who want to attain their evil objectives by sacrificing the Tudeh Party. History is full of instances where anticommunist movements have been launched as a prelude to the establishment of fascist regimes and reactionary systems. Nazis used the same method when they began their movement against the communists in Germany. If the lessons of history were heeded the crimes of the late shah would not have been heaped upon the head of Tudeh Party today. History has proved that the beginning of an anticommunist movement preludes the establishment of fascist and reactionary systems.

Why should the Tudeh Party, which from the very first day of the revolution supported the nationalist and anti-imperialist line of Ayatollah Khomeyni, be subjected to such wrath and condemnation (?just because) it has allegedly deviated from the dictates of the Constitution?

Several members of the Tudeh Party, in a statement on 3 March, correctly said that history, and especially the history of this region, teaches that any antidemocratic movement against the anti-imperialist and antireactionary fighters would naturally presage the ultimate defeat of the revolution. This (?interpretation) is very important.

The Tudeh Party has been defending the Iranian people against the plots and intrigues of imperialism. To revive the hold of imperialism, its agents have been trying to cheat the Iranian peoples and disrupt relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. This latest plot by imperialists is aimed at maligning the Tudeh Party. All this is taking place at the behest of the U.S. President. At one time the U.S. President ordered that the doubt and mistrust existing between Iran and its neighbors be exploited. The U.S. President believes that the withdrawal of the political backing of the Khomeyni's Islamic Republic, especially by the Soviet Union, will help destroy the basis of Khomeyni's foreign policy. This is the real reason for this anti-Soviet syndrome.

The Soviet Union is a friend and neighbor of Iran and has only good intentions toward Iran. The reactionaries fear cooperation and good-neighbor, mutally beneficial and equal relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. They want Iran to be friendly with the imperialists. They want Iran to adopt the policy of the shah.

Who could believe that the Soviet Union would want the Tudeh Party to spy for it in Iran? Spying for what end? For what information and for what purpose? Has Iran nuclear weapons? To gain information about Iran's weaponry or its worldwide strategy? People laugh at these comic and feebleminded claims. None can take these claims seriously. This false propaganda against the Tudeh Party, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the forces engaged in struggle for democracy, against imperialism and its agents, will have no effect. The Soviet people have always been the friend of the Iranian people and will remain so. The Soviet people want to see Iran an independent country and its people prosperous, well, and free. The Soviet Union believes in freedom and independence for all countries and in noninterference in their internal affairs and desires good-neighbor and mutually beneficial relations with all countries, especially with its neighbors. No one and no force will succeed in sowing discord between our two peoples. Soviet-Iranian friendship is solid and will remain so.

UZBEK SCHOLAR VIEWS IRANIAN PRESS ATTITUDE

GF200847 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 May 83

[Test] Recently, the Iranian press has intensified its anti-Soviet rhetoric. Interviewed by our correspondent on the matter, (Ugadullah) Larimov, a renown scholar of Oriental studies, a chemist and a member of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, said the following:

I visited (?Keyhan) together with a number of Soviet scholars a few years ago. We held talks with Iranian scholars there and exchanged views with them on scientific issues which concern us. Scientific relations and cooperation between Soviet and Iranian scholars are [words indistinct]. The current move against the Soviet Union (?is promoting the interests) of certain circles in Iran which are opposed to the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is aimed at undermining the confidence the peaceful people have in the Soviet Union. We, the Soviet people, are surprised at the work of certain circles in Iran conflicting with the interests of their own people. In view of this, we regard the (?hostile remarks) in Iran and the West as hostility by the enemies of good-neighbor relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

DOS SANTOS WRAPS UP KIEV VISIT, RETURNS HOME

Arrives in Kiev

AU190841 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] On 18 May, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

At Borispol Airport, decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of Angola, the Soviet Union, and the Ukrainian SSR, the visitor was welcomed by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; Army General Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner Kiev Military District; Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian SSR State Security Committee chairman; Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Martynenko, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister; Gavrilenko, Ukrainian minister of geology; Yefimenko, Ukranian minister of higher and secondary special education; Zgurskiy, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman; and other officials.

The MPLA chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola arrived accompanied by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, MPLA Central Committee Politburo member and defense minister; A. van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA Central Committee secretary for foreign relations; Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum; Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance and National Bank manager; (Faxla Marianda Toze), General Staff national chief of service troops; and other officials.

Young women in national dresses presented flowers to the guests.

The MPLA chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola was welcomed by Angolan students stydying in Kiev educational establishments.

The arriving party also included de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union; Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology; Loginov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; and Likhachev, department chief in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who are accompanying Dos Santos on the tour.

Activities Reported

LD191923 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Kiev May 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy had a meeting today with the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

During the friendly conversation note was made of the big importance of the talks in Moscow of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, as well as of the signed Soviet-Angolan documents for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, the USSR and the PRA.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the government of the republic held a dinner in honour of Jose Eduardo dos Santos. At the dinner speeches were exchanged by the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine Aleksey Vatchenko and Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The guests from Angola went sightseeing in Kiev. They also visited the "Pushcha-Voditsa" state farm.

Additional Details

LD191325 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting took place today in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee between Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Jose Eduado dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president the People's Republic of Angola.

During a friendly conversation they noted the great importance of the talks in Moscow between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other Soviet leaders, on the one hand, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the other, as well as the Soviet-Angolan documents which were signed, for further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA - Labor Party and between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy acquainted the guest with the activity of the republican party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Ukrainian SSR, and its participation in cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

Dos Santos expressed thanks for his warm and cordial reception. He stressed that his trip around the country has given him the chance to acquaint himself specifically with the achievements and experience of construction of developed socialist society in the Soviet Union.

Dos Santos visited the memorial complex of the Ukranian State Museum of History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45. The Angolan comrades traveled around Kiev, looked at its new construction, architectural, and historical sights.

Departs After Visit

LD200903 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Kiev May 20 TASS -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, left the Soviet Union today.

He was staying in the Soviet Union on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was seen off by Vladimir Shcherbitsky, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and other officials.

U.S. 'ANTI-AFRICAN POLICY' RECEIVES CRITICISM

Attempts To Undermine OAU

LD192108 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] The political observer of the Soviet news agency TASS, Sergey Kulik, discusses the role of the Organization of African Unity in the anti-imperialist struggle of Africa and attempts of the United States to undermine African unity.

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the organization, and with more African countries pressing for the soonest holding of the 19th OAU Assembly, the news media in the United States has stepped up attacks on African unity. The U.S. news media and papers in some pro-Western countries of Africa in the employ of the United States Information Service and the Central Intelligence Agency claim that the OAU is self-defeating and that dividing factors have got the upper hand on the continent over the uniting.

The United States striving for removing the OAU from the political scene and damaging African unity has been characteristic of Washington's anti-African policy ever since the OAU came into being. The anti-imperialist trend of the OAU charter, to stamp out colonialism and racism, and its adherence to the cause of peace -- which is reflected in the OAU declaration for turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone irritates the administration in Washington as a stumbling block in the way of the United States' hegemonistic policy in Africa. In their attempts to turn the continent into an appendage of the so-called American world the United States and its supporters in Africa set African countries at loggerheads to erode the OAU as an anti-imperialist organization.

Another American mine under the OAU is the establishment of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel. The move, taken under American pressure, violated the OAU decisions on the principled issue of African unity and Afro-Arab solidarity. It was heavily criticized by countries in Africa and the Middle East. It is obvious that the Criticism is believed by the United States to have insulted Zaire, which will not send a delegation to Addis Ababa and the example will be followed by some pro-Western countries. As a result, the United States believes, there won't be the necessary quorum in Addis Ababa.

But nothing is likely to come of this. Africa does know where the real threat to the OAU comes from. Washington seems to be in a hurry to bury the OAU. The historical objective conditions that led to the formation of this pan-African organization haven't disappeared. On the contrary, when imperialist and racist quarters build up their aggressive policy, said the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, the Africans must be more united than ever.

To have the Organization of African Unity united is in the interests of Africa.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Commentary

LD190914 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- The countries of the socialist orientation are in the front ranks of African people's struggle for peace and security. Among these countries are Angola, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. Together with socialist states with which they are bound by treaties of friendship and cooperation, they promote consolidation of unity of newly free countries, the success of the struggle for progressive transformations in Africa, writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in connection with the coming 20th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity.

The African Continent accounts for 10 per cent of the world's population, and the share of newly free states in the world industrial production is less than one percent, in the aggregate world gross national product -- no more but 3 percent. Africa is characterised by the world's lowest annual incomes per capita of the population, and its foreign debts now run into 90,000 million dollars.

The main obstacle on the way of newly free countries to genuine decolonisation is the policy of imperialism, above all the United States, aimed at keeping former colonies in the capitalist world economy.

The state of the economy of independent Africa is a grave threat to its present and future, the newspaper points out. But a still greater threat comes to it from Washington's policy the aim of which is to turn many areas of the continent into its military springboards, resting upon the imperial conception of "zones of vital interests of the United States". Reagan administration resorts to fabrications and slander about "Soviet threat" to Africa. The United States uses that myth in order to cover that undeclared war which it wages against the forces of progress, and also to shield newly free countries from their natural allies -- the socialist states.

There is no need to prove that [word indistinct] cooperation with the United States perniciously affects the economic position of African states, depletes their resources, limited as they are. There is still another, even more dangerous aspect of that "cooperation". Participation of any country in U.S. military preparations is direct support for the policy of diktat and arbitrary rule, actual complicity with South African racists, the lining up with the forces which seek to split the Organisation of African Unity.

Independent Africa faces a heap of serious problems. There is however every ground to believe, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses in conclusion, that the newly-free countries will cope in their development both with objective and deliberately raised obstacles.

GUINEA LEADERS RECEIVE USSR DELEGATION

PM191625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Developing"]

[Text] Conakry, 18 May -- Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, has received the Soviet delegation headed by S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, currently on a visit here. The delegation also held talks with Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui. The Guinean leaders expressed satsifaction with the state of Soviet-Guinean cooperation and stressed its equitable and fruitful character.

MOSCOW REVIEWS U.S. POLICY ON CHILE, ARGENTINA

PY192040 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] England and the United States are turning the Malvinas Islands into a NATO military naval and missile base. This was reported by the Argentine daily DIARIO POPULAR. There are plans to station 15,000 soldiers equipped with nuclear weapons in the islands.

The Malvinas, like Ascension Island in the Atlantic, and Deigo Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, is becoming a U.S. nuclear springboard. The plans of the Western strategists are extremely dangerous for the people of Latin America. But in this regard there is also another aspect: colonialism. The nuclear missile base in Malvinas is a support base for U.S. hegemony in South America aimed mainly at keeping Argentina under guard and at blackmailing Argentina.

In this regard, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay play a rather important role. According to Washington, these countries must give these plans a Latin American flavor. DIARIO POPULAR points out that the Pinochet regime has shown on several occasions its desire to have access to the Atlantic Ocean either through the Beagle Channel or other means.

The members of the Chilean Armed Forces are attracted by their possible joint participation with the racist South African Republic under a military alliance with the pretext of defending the South Atlantic from the so-called Soviet threat. It is also necessary to study, in this context, Pinochet's secret cooperation with Great Britain during the British conflict with Argentina. Pinochet's fascist regime is known for constantly emphasizing its loyalty to the West, hoping to be the favorite in the eyes of the Pentagon in South America. Therefore, it is not unusual to see the Chilean press giving wide coverage to the future Unitas-24 military exercises. These exercises will be carried out by Chilean and U.S. forces in the next few months in the Pacific Ocean.

At the same time, Argentina, as in 1982, has no intention of participating in these exercises in view of Washington's support to he British during the Malvinas conflict. It has been reported that the military exercises will involve the nuclear submarine George Washington which will arrive in this area about mid-August. This submarine is armed with 16 A-3 Polaris missiles.

In reality, the United States is carrying out an overt and covert hostile campaign against Argentina to break Argentina's will for an independent foreign policy and to bring her to her knees. In order to fulfill these selfish interests, Washington uses the imperialist ambitions of Great Britain in the South Atlantic and the complicity of its agents in Chile and other countries. Washington needs Argentina as a docile colony willing to serve U.S. interests and those of its allies even at the detriment of Argentine interests.

In this regard, the United States exerts direct pressure on Buenos Aires. In late April, U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman delivered to the Argentine Foreign Ministry a document harshly criticizing Argentine participation in the movement of nonaligned countries. However, it is well known that th's movement provided Argentina total support in its struggle for recovering its sovereignty over the Malvinas.

The recommendations recently made by U.S. UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick caused indignation.

She recommended that a government similar to the Salvadoran Government be created in Buenos Aires. In an interview by the newspaper CLARIN, Victor Fanego, leader of the Argentine Christian Democratic party, expressed indignation because Kirkpatrick's comments slapped the face of Salvadoran and Latin American people.

UNESCO CONFERENCE URGES NICARAGUA INTERVENTION END

LD191543 Moscow TASS in Enlgish 1437 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Prague May 19 TASS -- The 21st Coordinating Conference of the National UNESCO Commissions of Socialist Countries, now in progress in the Czechoslovak town of Liblice, has unanimously adopted a statement calling for an end to the intervention in Nicaragua. Flouting norms of international law, the document says, American imperialism is pursuing a policy of military threats, provocations, and pressure in respect to Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada, [AND] is giving military support to the bloody dictatorships in El Salvador and Guatemala. The intervention against Nicaragua, organized and directed by Washington, has acquired lately a particularly brazen and provocative nature. Trained by American instructors and armed with American weapons, detachments of the Honduran Army and groups of counterrevolutionaries have intruded into the territory of Nicaragua, firing at Nicaraguan settlements from the territory of Honduras, sowing death among women, children, [and] old people, [and] destroying educational and scientific establishments in the country and monuments of its culture.

Rudely violated thus are the rights of peoples, the Charters of the United Nations and UNESCO which oblige member states to promote the cause of peace and prevent foreign interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the statement says. Also violated are the decisions of the UNESCO Executive Council on the granting of all-round assistance to Nicaragua along the line of UNESCO. The dangerous actions of the United States Administration to whip up tension in Central America gives rise to legitimate indignation and anger in countries of Latin America and the whole world.

We, the participants in the 21st Coordinating Conference of the National UNESCO Commissions of Socialist Countries, join the wave of protests of the world public against the intervention in Nicaragua and call on the national commissions of all member states, on the UNESCO director general, on people prominent in education, science science, culture, and information in all countries of the world to condemn this intervention, to achieve an end to it and a lessening of tension in the Central American region. International reaction will not succeed in stifling the will of the people of Nicaragua for freedom and independence! The conscience of the peoples demands that the intervention in Nicaragua be stopped, the document stresses.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES NICARAGUA

LD192016 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] New York May 19 TASS -- The UN Security Council has unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion at Nicaragua's request of aggression against that country. The document tabled by the group of Nonaligned Council member-countries points out the danger of a military clash between Honduras and Nicaragua, which may further aggravate the existing crisis situation in Central America. The resolution welcomes the efforts of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, which proposed that the conflict be resolved by observing the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other states, of a peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Security Council has reaffirmed the right of Nicaragua and all other countries of that region to live in peace and security without outside interference and requested UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar for permanent information on the developments in Central America.

POLITBURO MEETS; FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES VIEWED

PM192241 PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the talks that took place in Moscow between Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the talks and confirmed the line of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward the further development and strengthening of political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries. During the discussion it was stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to provide support to the People's Republic of Angola in defense of its sovereignty and revolutionary gains, and will continue to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia and other peoples of the African Continent against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The results of the talks between Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Bou Thang, national defense minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, were approved.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of progress in the formation of rayon, oblast, kray, republican (USSR) agroindustrial associations and the staffing of them. It was noted that party, Soviet, and economic bodies, ministries and departments, guided by the decision of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, have done a great deal of work in this direction. Agroindustrial associations have been formed everywhere and have begun to operate; administrative subdivisions that have not justified their existence have been abolished; and the staffing of administrative organs has been reduced. The implementation of these measures has made it possible to strengthen considerably the rayon level of administration, to simplify management and to bring it into more direct contact with production. At the same time the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that in a number of areas the setting-up period has been unjustifiably delayed. The councils of certain agroindustrial associations are not showing proper initiative in solving the tasks they have been set and are not paying enough attention to perfecting mutual economic relations and improving the coordination of the activity of all links in the agro-industrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo proposed that the central committees of the union republican communist parties, party kraykoms and obkoms take the necessary measures to ensure that the new administrative bodies of the agroindustrial complex begin operating more quickly, clearly define the main directions of their activity and assimilate a truly businesslike style of work. A prime task of the party committees is to improve organizational and political work directly among the labor collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to strengthen labor discipline, to raise the personal responsibility of chiefs, specialists and all workers in the agroindustrial complex for the fulfillment of planned tasks, and to step up work in selecting, deploying and educating leading cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also examined a number of other questions concerning domestic and foreign policy.

CPSU PLENUM TO HAVE 'EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE'

AU191255 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 83 p 3

[Report by permanent correspondent R. Bajalski]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 17 May -- The preparations for a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which will be devoted to ideological questions are entering their concluding stage.

It is not difficult to learn about it in politically informed circles. The party Central Committee will meet in the Kremlin from 13 to 15 June. This has not been announced in the press, for such kind of advance notice to the public at large about CPSU Central Committee plenums is not practiced here, but it is certain that the wider party leadership will discuss ideology immediately before the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which has been convened for 16 June.

Long Preparations

The preparations for this party gathering have been going on for a long time, almost from the beginning of the year. This is understandable for at least two reasons. First, it is a matter of the need to ideologically illuminate, explain, and support the demands of the new times in Soviet socialist practice. Second, the Central Committee of the Soviet party very rarely holds "purely ideological plenums." For, the last time this happened precisely 20 years ago (in June 1963), when Nikita Khrushchev occupied the position of first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. One of the first steps of Yuriy Andropov, who was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee half a year ago, was to initiate an "ideological plenum."

It is expected that Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will submit a report as an introduction to the discussion, since he is responsible for the ideological sector in the top party leadership. It is at the same time reliably known that Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is preparing a significant speech on ideological problems, and he will also conclude the discussion before the obligatory adoption of a special "post-anovleniye" [Russian for decision or resolution] of the Central Committee on the coming tasks of the party in ideological work.

The "improvements" that are being discussed have two basic directions which are mutually dependent. The first concerns the economy. It is a matter of the necessity of intensifying it and of the condition of attaining the following goal: to manage the economy (to paraphrase the general secretary) with methods that are not alien to its nature. The second direction of "improvements" is democratization of management in general, primarily through an increased role of the workers collectives, and the draft bill on this matter is now being publicly discussed.

The intention is to carry out such changes within the framework of the political and economic system which remains centralistic, but which -- it is believed -- possesses unutilized margins for a more realistic development of democracy.

The plenum will certainly be an event of exceptional significance.

CPSU MEMBERSHIP GROWTH AMONG YOUTH STRESSED

LD191008 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The press in Moscow says the membership of the Soviet Communist Party continues to grow. Three-fourths of those joining the party are young people under the age of 28. The total membership of the party has topped 18,118,000. Among the Communists are representatives of all social sections of the population and of all the nationalities and ethnic groups living in this country. The figures have been published in connection with the 80th anniversary this summer of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party where, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, the Communist Party was formed.

BORODIN SENTENCED FOR 'UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES'

LD191408 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 19 TASS -- The Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Moscow City Court today concluded the hearing of the case of Leonid Borodin after questioning witnesses, investigating material evidence, hearing the speeches by the state prosecutor and the defence lawyers, and the defendant's final plea. It has already been reported that Borodin was brought to criminal account on charges of violating Part Two of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The court found Borodin guilty of conducting unlawful activities over a number of years, keeping and disseminating works smearing the Soviet state and social system. He was also found guilty of handing over to the West through unlawful channels his own slanderous writings which were published by the NTS Possev publishing house and were smuggled back into the USSR and disseminated there. The court sentenced Borodin to ten years in a corrective labour institution followed by five years of internal exile.

MOSCOW CPSU GORKOM PLENUM HELD; GRISHIN ATTENDS

PM191134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Zolin report: "To Strive for More -- From a Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] During the 2 years since the 24th city party conference the Moscow party organization has grown by more than 33,000 people and today numbers in its ranks 1.75 million party members and candidate members. During this time it has appreciably extended its influence in the masses, been enriched with new experience of directing all spheres of life in the capital, and confirmed that in resolving tasks of communist building it continues to be the CPSU Central Committee's reliable mainstay and makes a weighty contribution to implementing party policy. This was stated at a CPSU gorkom plenum yesterday, which considered the gorkom's information report on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolution of the 24th city party confernece. It was delivered on the Gorkom Bureau's behalf by V. V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

"Following the general line of the party and its Central Committee," V. V. Grishin said, "the Moscow city party organization has done great organizational and ideological-political work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums. The gorkom and raykoms have concentrated their efforts on raising the standard of party leadership of economic building. Questions of the development of industry and transport, capital construction and municipal services, science and technical progress are at the center of their attention."

Those who spoke in the debate pointed out that the city party organization seeks to develop the labor and social activeness of Communists and to enhance the responsibility of cadres for the assigned task. Control over the fullfillment of adopted decisions.

The gorkom and raykoms, it was stated from the rostrum, attach great significance to enhancing the militancy of primary party organizations, giving them practical assistance, and informing Communists and working people about the fulfillment of the suggestions and criticisms made by them. The commissions for monitoring management activity and the work of the apparatus have begun functioning more actively.

As distinct from previous years, more than 3,000 of these commissions have been elected in shop party organizations.

The chief result of these persistent and purposeful efforts is that fulfillment of the capital's economic and social development plans for 1981 and 1982 were ensured ahead of schedule. Industrial output worth hundreds of millions of rubles was produced over and above the targets during that time, and the entire increase was secured thanks to higher labor productivity. It increased 4.2 percent against the planned 2.1 percent.

In the city's industry the policy of accelerating the modernization and retooling of enterprises, producing high-quality products, ensuring the fuller loading of capacities, and improving production efficiency is consistently being implemented. During the first 2 years of the 5-year plan 400 shops, sections, and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized and automated; and 300 robots and manipulators and 4,300 progressive technological processes were introduced. Some 30,000 people were theoretically released as a result of assimilating new equipment.

The initiative of a number of collectives to utilize the achievements of science and technology with a view to saving resources and to increase consumer goods production has become widespread in the capital's enterprises and organizations. As a result 100,000 tons of metal, more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and many other kinds of raw materials and supplies were saved over the past 2 years. The volume of consumer goods production increased 3.5 percent.

While paying tribute to the successes, the plenum participants concentrated chief attention on the shortcomings and unresolved problems. It was pointed out that the city's economy is still being switched to the path of intensive development only slowly. The capacities of enterprises in industry are not being fully utilized, the capital-output radio indicator is continuing to fall, and the labor productivity growth rate is lagging behind the growth rate for the capital-labor ratio in production. Work to improve the technical standard and quality of output and to save raw materials and supplies is not being conducted purposefully in all plants and factories. The city's requirements for freight and passenger transportation are not being satisfied in full. Dissipation of manpower and resources is still to be observed in capital construction, labor productivity is growing only slowly here, and the quality of work gives rise to many complaints.

S. Kupreyev, first secretary of Baumanskiy Raykom; N. Minovalova, weaver at the Krasnaya Roza Silk Combine; O. Korolev, general director of the Krasnyy Proletariy Machine Tool Building Production Association; and others, said that it is important now not only to consolidate the successes achieved but to utilize the existing potential still more fully and persistently to increase labor productivity, accelerate scientific and technical progress, and make every possible saving of labor and material resources. Developing people's creative activeness and their implacability toward shortcomings, party organizations must create an atmosphere in every collective which rules out manifestations disorganization.

The volume of industrial production must be increased 4 percent in 1983 compared with 1980. The entire increase in output is to be secured with fewer workers, that is, thanks to an increasing preferential growth rate for labor productivity. For this it is necessary primarily to erect a reliable barrier to losses of worktime. And, according to specialists' estimates, these losses are considerable. During the 2 years approximately 3.5 million man-days were lost in the city's industry as a result of absenteeism, late arrival, and nonreporting for work with management permission. Last year alone 46,000 units of metalworking equipment stood idle in plants and factories because of downtime. Great reserves.

The plenum participants point out that one of the city party organization's most important tasks is to improve the working of all forms of transport. Party raykoms and primary party organizations must strengthen organization and discipline in all components of the transportation system, thereby creating conditions for the rhythmic, stable working of all sectors of the city's economy. It is necessary to accelerate the modernization of the Moscow Railroad network, improve the use of cars, containers, and the whole motor vehicle pool, and put the work of passenger transport in order.

Those who spoke in the debate -- Yu. Adeyev, secretary of the Znamya Truda Plant Party Committee; A. Sukhanov, tunnelers team leader of the Moscow Subway Construction Administration; A. Osipov, chief of the Moscow Construction Materials Industry Main Administration; and others -- devoted a lot of attention to improving capital and housing construction, realizing the master plan for the development of Moscow, and improving services for the population. The party gorkom and raykoms, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and its main administrations were instructed to formulate and implement measures to ensure the successful commissioning of all industrial, housing, municipal, domestic and sociocultural projects provided for in the plans.

Taking the complexity and scale of the tasks facing Muscovites into account, the party gorkom and raykoms and all party organizations, the plenum participants said, must reorganize still more actively, skillfully, and persistently party organizational and ideological education work and the style and methods of party leadership in accordance with the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions. Questions of the organizational strengthening of party organizations demand close attention. In the matter of educating Communists and enhancing their activeness and initiative it is necessary to raise higher the role of party meetings and contribute in every possible way to the development of criticism and self-criticism. It is important to improve the selection and placing of cadres, to react sharply and implacably to any violations of discipline, and to strengthen control and verification of execution.

A quantitative approach frequently prevails in political education work, the speakers pointed out, and the proper depth and effectiveness of influence are not achieved. Educational measures are not always backed up by organizational work.

It is planned to discuss the gorkom information report in all primary party organizations. It will be delivered by members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. This will launch the preparations for the next report and election campaign. The upcoming party meetings, the plenum participants said, must help to mobilize Communists and all the capital's working people to successfully complete the targets for this year and the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

The plenum approved the gorkom information report and expressed confidence that the capital's party organization will continue to be immutably loyal to the general line of the CPSU and its Central Committee and will devote all its strength and energy to the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM110959 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 27 April 1983.

The plenum discussed a Leninakan Party Gorkom report on work on the selection placement and education of cadres in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade D.A. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Leninakan Armenian CP Gorkom, delivered the report.

Comrade L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom; Comrade G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of the Koryakan Armenian CP Obkom; Comrade A.G. Atikyan, senior smelter at the Alaverdi Mining and Metallurgical Combine; Comrade M.L. Mkrtchyan, first secretary of the Akhuryanskiy Armenian GP Raykom; Comrade L.G. Sakkyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Trade Unions; Comrade M.K. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Razdanskiy Armenian CP Raykom; Comrade V.I. Nuzhniy, leader of a team of electricians at Yerevan's Yeraz Automotive Association; Comrade V.A. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade G.R. Barikyan, first secretary of the Abovyanskiy Armenian CP Raykom; Comrade A.A. Mazanov, chairman of the Krasnoselskiy Rayispolkom; Comrade G.A. Martirosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee; Comrade S.A. Osipyan, Armenian SSR prosecutor; Comrade L.P. Garibdzhanyan, Armenian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Comrade M.A. Mstoyan, editor of the RYA TAZA newspaper; and Comrade T.A. Bardparonyan, secretary of the Leninakan Railroad junction party committee; took part in the debate on the question under discussion.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a major speech.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a relevant resolution.

The plenum confirmed Comrade G. Ye. Asatryan as chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and Comrade A.P. Melkonyan as chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Departments.

Hereupon the central committee plenum concluded its work.

Comrade V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum's work.

KIRGHIZ COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS REGULAR PLENUM

LD191823 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The comprehensive search for reserves with which to further raise the efficiency and quality of work is one of the important aspects of the work of party organizations in Kirghizia. This topic was discussed by the participants in a plenum of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee which was held in Frunze today. The plenum discussed tasks arising from the report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Specific measures were outlined to improve ideological and educational work and to increase the role of party organizations in the selection and deployment of cadres.

LENINGRAD FLOOD BARRIER TO START NEXT YEAR

PM191011 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 May 83 p 4

[I. Konstantinova Report: "Holding Back the Baltic's Waters"]

[Text] As we know, it has been decided to build a 25 km protective barrier in the Gulf of Finland to protect Leningrad from flooding. It will link Lomonosov with Gorskaya by way of Kotlin Island, where Kronshtadt is located. The barrier is setting engineers and designers quite a few very difficult tasks. One of the most complex tasks is the construction of a facility to allow shipping to pass and an 8 km underground or, rather, underwater highway in the area where the Maritime Canal runs -- the natural shipping channel, created by nature itself. The scale of the work is absolutely unprecedented. Imagine five soccer fields. That is the size of the 1 km square of seabed which must be screened off from the sea to isolate a work site for the construction of a kind of lockgate for shipping and an underwater highway.

At first the problem was tackled by specialists from the S. Ya. Zhuk Lengidroproyekt Institute. It was tackled in the traditional way. You have to drive steel piles into the seabed, they suggested. What other way is there? After all, that is how the water is "held back" when repairing the Moyka or Fontanka Canal embankments. You just build a wall about 200-300 meters long, as a rule -- no more than that -- and the water in Leningrad's canals is usually so calm that its surface is like a mirror.

The gulf is another matter. At shallow depths here you can indeed get by with the old method of driving piles. But at a depth of 8-10 meters, they simply will not stand up to it. Furthermore, you can only work in the open sea when it is completely calm. With waves measuring more than two points, the safety equipment provides no guarantees and simply prevents all work. And if you consult the weather charts, you will see that the Gulf of Finland is calm, at most, 60 times a year. It is the case quite literally that you always have to wait for good weather by the sea.

After lengthy discussions, the Lengidroproyekt specialists came to the conclusion that it was necessary to erect a so-called modular dam [yacheistaya peremychka] -- by making large rings 15 meters in diameter formed of steel piles and filling them with sand. On the Lengidroproyekt Institute's instructions, specialists from the Fundamentproyekt Institute even developed a technique for building a modular dam.

"But then we began wondering," A.M. Rukavtsov, the institute's chief specialist, recalls, "where we could get so much equipment, manpower and metal -- about 9,000 tons! We began to look for another way out of the situation. Finally the following solution was suggested: stand a solid row of 60 steel cylinders 15 meters in diameter and up to 16 meters high -- the size of a five-story apartment building -- on the seabed and fill them with sand. 'Containers' like that, the calculations show, will withstand any pressure of water, any storm."

The following original solution makes the construction of the dam extremely simple -- the steel cylinder is welded with a single seam onshore and a pontoon crane is lowered to the bottom -- which does not take long, incidentally. Furthermore, this method of construction makes it possible to save a lot of steel -- 3,500 tons, according to the most modest estimates. When the first two steel cylinders are completed in September, they will be installed on the bed of the gulf for practical testing. The main work in the construction of the 900-meter section of the dam will begin next year.

INTERFERENCE WITH PROJECT PRIORITIES SCORED

PM161018 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 May 83 p 2

[Report by "Our Special Correspondent" Yu. Ychek: "How 'Hot' Spots Arise"]

[Summary] Tula-Moscow [no date given] -- "Briefly, the gist of the matter is as follows. For 7 consecutive years, the Glavprioksskstroy -- the main contracting construction organization on the territory of Tula Oblast -- has been sliding uncontrollably downhill from the economic heights it once reached. The volumes of construction and installation work are decreasing. Output is dropping. The construction workers' efforts are increasingly being dissipated on numerous projects and the number of 'long-term construction sites' is increasing correspondingly.

"A certain share of the responsibility undoubtedly rests with the construction workers themselves, and it would be an obvious exaggeration to say they had exhausted their potential in the attempt to halt the fall."

However, although there are objective reasons for the situation, the main one is that, since each construction project is often directly accountable to a USSR deputy minister of Industrial Construction, the deputy minister in question demands priority for his own project. The result is that resources are reallocated to the 'hot' spot.

Trusts under Glavprioksskstroy's control do not have the authority to decide their construction priorities; "the main administration will not assume this responsibility, nor the ministry -- after all, an approved plan does exist." However, it would be possible to follow the example of A. Muzhichkov, director of Novomoskovskhimstroy, who decides his organization's priorities for himself, concentrating material and manpower resources on the most important projects nearing completion.

"The urgency of this task was stressed once again at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. It is obviously also well understood at Glavprioksskstroy and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the dissipation of effects if combatted. The only question is, how?"

Leading ministry workers are given responsibility for the most important capital construction projects. "At least five deputy ministers visit Tula Oblast." After each deputy minister's visit, forces are reallocated to his "personal" construction site.

"'Almost all our construction sites are on the list of particularly important ones, yet we ourselves are not authorized to determine the real importance and, consequently, the sequence for commissioning the projects,' Glavprioksskstroy Chief B. Sukhoruchenkov stresses." Yet "objectivity in the choice of priorities is still far from having been achieved. All protocols for a number of years have been written as though they were copies of each other." Thus, reductions in appropriations remain the main method of settling the disputes between clients and contractors.

"What is the way out? Obviously nothing remains but to look reality straight in the eye. And probably to learn from Aleksandr Ivanovich Muzhichkov, a state approach toward the matter in hand and real responsibility for the fate of construction sites nearing completion."

SOWING PROGRESS IN VARIOUS AREAS DETAILED

CSA Cited

LD191011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up data on the progress of spring sowing. Altogether, various spring crops were sown on about 92 million hectares by the middle of May. Large-scale sowing is under way on fields earmarked for wheat in north Kazakhstan and Siberia. Work on fields allocated to individual crops is already coming to an end. Practically all the sugar beet has been sown, and the sowing of sunflower is coming to an end. About one-third of the fields are sown to buchwheat, and almost one-half to millet. Countrywide, the plan for sowing corn for grain has been considerably overfulfilled. Sowing of this crop is still continuing in the Central-Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR and the Volga Valley. Many farms in southern rayons have begun to gather in sown and natural grasses. Units have started preparing vitamin-rich grassmeal. Haylage is being laid in.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Details

PM191016 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 May 83 p 1

[V. Istomin Agricultural Review: "They are Sowing the Eastern Regions"]

[Text] The sowing campaign is coming to an end in the European part of the country. The rice paddies of the Ukraine are already covered in an unbroken mirror of water and the last seeders are leaving the flax fields and the cultivated crop plantations. They are being replaced by the machine operators bringing out the units to tend the crops.

The sowing campaign border line has advanced to Murmansk Oblast and beyond the Urals. The arable farmers of Kurgan Oblast have embarked on wheat-sowing, setting themselves the task of sowing at least 100,000 hectares a day. The machine operators of the Virgin Land oblasts of Kazakhstan have brought the seeders onto the vast land tracts exactly within the optimal deadlines. This region annually sells to the state four-fifths of its strong and valuable wheat grain strains and this year they have an opportunity to surpass what has been achieved. Wheat is being sown in fall-plowed and fallow land and there are adequate moisture stocks in the soil: more mineral fertilizers have been earmarked than before and they are being applied in rows. The seeders are being loaded with the best seeds of the strains which are most productive under local conditions. The majority of collectives have set themselves the task of completing the sowing in 100 working hours. And they are firmly keeping their word.

Wheat is undoubtedly the "mistress" of the Virgin Land fields, including in Kustanay Oblast. But the arable farmers here are also keeping a firm hold on their renown as millet-growers. In the southern zone, where 170,000 hectares have been assigned for millet, the sowing is at its height.

Making highly productive use of their equipment, the machine operators of Kazakhstan are at the same time trying to achieve excellent quality in their work. Thus, in Karaganda Oblast, about 250 complexes and detachments are working two shifts.

This will make it possible to obtain good shoots over the entire grain field, which is in excess of 1 million hectares. Throughout the republic as a whole, the spring crop seeds have now been sown over 3.4 million hectares.

The sowing campaign days have also come to Siberia. The soil and climatic conditions within the confines of even one kray or oblast here are very varied, and the weather frequently changes its nature. In Omsk Oblast the graingrowers are concerned to protect the harvest against possible early fall frosts. Wheat-sowing here was begun 5-8 days earlier than usual, and 180,200 hectares out of 1.31 million are already sown. The low nighttime temperatures are holding up the growth of weeds and the sowing units have therefore been sent first to the fallow fields.

Over 2,600 sowing units belonging to 1,300 nonregulated teams and links are on the grainfields of Altay -- the country's major grain region. Observing zonal procedures based on the maximum conversation of moisture in the soil, they have sown the main land tracts with peas, oats, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets and feed crop mixtures within the optimal deadlines and are now sowing wheat seeds. This crop now covers 302,000 hectares of the 3 million. A characteristic feature of this year's sowing campaign in the Altay is the mass overfulfillment of norms and the struggle for optimal deadlines and quality of work.

The period from 15 through 25 May has been declared a shock 10-day fieldwork period in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Some 268,000 hectares, or 9 percent of the plan, are now sown to spring crops here. The farms of Shushenskiy, Minusinskiy and Karatuzskiy Rayons are carrying out the sowing rapidly. The competition leaders have emerged: tractor driver M. Kapustin and sowing machine operator V. Kolyshko from the Minusinskiy Rayon Krasnyy Mayak Kolkhoz have brought their daily production up to two norms. The increased sowing tempo this year must be sustained throughout the kray: the moisture stock in the soil is small, particularly in the Khakasiya steppe zone.

Time is growing short, the sowing tempo must be stepped up. And not only in Krasnoyarsk Kray. The Siberians have the opportunity to build up field and livestock unit production output intensively as required by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Comprehensive Development of Agriculture in the Regions of Siberia, the Far East and Kurgan Oblast."

The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports that in the east of the country the soybean and rice growers have a lot of work to do. Throughout the RSFSR as a whole, a large proportion of the fields earmarked for millet, and particularly for buckwheat, have not yet been sown.

A no less crucial task faces the workers of those regions where the sowing of row crops has been completed and shoots have been obtained. It is essential to establish constant observation of the crops and to take urgent steps to destroy weeds and pests which can cancel out the arable farmers' work in a matter of hours. Mindful of this, in Kaluga Oblast they have created a warning and forecasting center at the plant protection station. Its workers promptly notified agronomists of the need for the chemical weeding of the winter crops and warnings were then given for the struggle against pests affecting beet, flax and vegetable crops.

The warm weather has made the weeds grow massively. And what does just one goosefoot plant mean for a sugar beet plant, for instance? It means that the harvest is exactly halved.

That is why, without losing a single day, the cultivators and sprayers have been brought out onto the plantations by the machine operators of Ostrogozhskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast. Where industrial procedures for cultivating sugar beets have not yet been introduced in the fields, the population is recruited to tend the crops. An enforced but necessary measure.

The Ukrainian machine operators are actively tending the green lines of sugar beet and corn shoots. Thus, A. Vurbelyuk's detachment on the Lenin Kolkhoz, Gaysinskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, has already undertaken the first interrow cultivation and set about applying liquid fertilizers to the beet and corn. The crops are being thinned out in the cotton-sowing republics. In Turkmenia an important agronomic measure on which the full value of the future harvest depends has been carried out over 400,000 hectares. At the same time, not all farms are observing the agrotechnical requirements. Because of the unsatisfactory use of cultivators and lack of control in Bayram-Aliyskiy, Turkmen-Kalinskiy and Karakumskiy Rayons, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are seriously behind schedule in spacing the plants.

We cannot tolerate this. After all, this year moisture in the southern regions is particularly precious and a water shortage is already making itself felt. It is important not only to ensure the maximum feeding area for each plant but also to use the most rational irrigation methods. The weather conditions also dictate the need to put additional water sources into operation.

TASS REPORTS FOOD PRODUCTION IN SOVIET MOLDAVIA

LD191217 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Kishinev May 19 TASS -- "In the year following the adoption of the Food Programme of the USSR, Moldavia has taken a big step forward in the increase of farm production, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, Ivan Ustiyan said in a TASS interview. This has been confirmed by the good results of last season. Though Moldavia has a small territory, it nevertheless produced some three million tonnes of fruit, vegetables and grapes, large quantities of meat, milk and eggs. In 1982 the grain harvest exceeded three million tonnes and over 1,500 million cans of various food were produced.

Good conditions have been created in the republic for the further expansion of agricultural production. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) appropriations for the development of the branch set up a record of 3,600 million roubles of capital investment. This made it possible considerably to strengthen the material and technical basis, to deepen the process of specialisation and coordination of production, to make cooperation between the agrarian sector and processing industry still closer. Almost 100,000 hectares of irrigated land have been added to the existing area and 30,000 tractors, harvester-combines and other machinery have been made available.

An agro-industrial complex has been set up in Moldavia which unites over 300 inter-farm firms now accounting for three quarters of farm production in the republic, Ivan Ustiyan said.

An annual harvest of some five million tonnes of grapes, fruit and vegetables has been envisaged for the near future in the republic.

SOVIET UNION LAUNCHES COSMOS 1463 ON 19 MAY

LD200711 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- continuing its space exploration effort, the Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1463" Thursday. The Satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 103.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,570 kilometers, minimum -- 307 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 82.9 degrees. Equipment aboard ("Cosmos-1463) is working normally.

ULTRASOUND IMPROVES METAL CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE

PM171500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed Report: "High-Grade Metal"]

[Text] Moscow scientists have made an important discovery making it possible to produce high-grade metals and alloys with a fundamentally new structure. It was recorded in the USSR State Register of discoveries 5 May. Despite the widespread use of nonmetallic structures, our age remains essentially a metal age. Demand for metal materials and alloys is constantly increasing, but satisfying that demand merely by stepping up production is ceasing to be cost-effective. The quality of materials must be sharply improved and they must be made to last longer. But that is easier said than done. The difficulty arises at the initial stage, when liquid metals and alloys harden, turning into billets and ingots, On cooling, the melt crystallizes and grains form. The experts call these dendritic (tree-like) grains, since their internal structure resembles a spruce in silhouette. The slower the rate of crystallization, the larger the grain and thus the worse the metals' properties.

Metallurgists are well aware how the grain forms. It starts as a tiny nucleus, which enlarges as the molten mass cools; a particle of the impurities in the metal usually serves as the nucleus. But no means every variety of impurity is capable of becoming a crystallization center. On account of their chemical and physical properties, metal will not adhere to various particles, which are therefore inoperative as crystallization forces. Moscow scientists have found a way of getting them to work. They began treating the cooling melt with ultrasound and produced a plethora of active centers. Their number could be further increased by putting special additives into the liquid metal. As a result, the experimenters produced metals and alloys with an extremely small crystal structure. Since the melt now contained a plethora of crystallization centers, it was difficult for them to increase their mass. The grains' internal structure also altered: the spruce branch configuration was no more to be seen. The experts call these nondendritic grains. They can also be produced by superfast cooling of the melt.

The principle established by those who made the discovery -- Academician A.F. Belov; V.I. Dobatkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Technical Sciences G.I. Eskin; and Candidates of Technical Sciences S.I. Borovikova and Yu.G. Golder -- is generally applicable and has been confirmed for aluminum-, magnesium- and nickel-based alloys. Their work will substantially accelerate scientific and technical progress in industry's leading sectors. Metals and alloys with a nondendritic structure have the immensely valuable property of high plasticity. They are easily forged, extruded and stamped. Components made from them are more durable. Efficient production methods have been devised on the basis of the discovery.

'GRIM REALITY' OF WAR DANGER REQUIRES HIGH MORALE

PM191327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Col Gen I. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District Political Directorate: "A Factor Constantly Operating"]

[Text] The exercise turned out to be complex and dynamic. There was a march of many kilometers over poor roads, there were determined and audacious attacks against the "enemy's" superior forces, there was a transition to energetic defense, and there was the repulsion of counterattacks.

When the last battle had died down and the senior officer in charge had given a high rating to the personnel's actions, spontaneous conversations started up. The focus of attention of one group turned out to be a young company commander. It was a question of the sources of the success achieved.

Enumerating them, the officer spoke about improved combat hardware, his subordinates' excellent special training and their physical powers of endurance. He spoke about a great many things, but for some reason or other did not mention his subunit's moral-political condition or his subordinates' psychological frame of mind.

"But why is that?", I asked the company commander. "Surely you take account of this, the most important component of combat readiness?

"I do," the officer said, embarrassed. And then, having reflected, he added: "To be more accurate, it goes without saying...."

This reply was an attention-getter. It was decided to look more carefully into this company's affairs. And what came of it? The conclusion that "it goes without saying" turned out to be a series of miscalculations by the company commander in organizing the servicemen's moral-political and psychological training. It also emerged that during the exercise everything in the company had not gone as smoothly as the commander had maintained. True, there had not been anything that could be called an emergency. However, everything was, so to speak, pushed to its limit. If the situation had become still more complex, then there could certainly have been breakdowns.

And this is natural. Any underrating of the personnel's moral-political and psychological training for modern battle can have the most undesirable consequences. The moral-political factor occupies a special and extraordinarily important place among the elements of combat readiness.

It is difficult to overrate the significance of this factor. Its determining influence on the course and outcome of war was exhaustively and comprehensively revealed by V.I. Lenin. "In every war," he pointed out, "victory is ultimately contingent upon the state of mind of the masses who are shedding their blood on the field of battle."

The correctness of Lenin's words was confirmed with unprecedented forcefulness by the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet servicemen's unyielding morale, their profound consciousness of the great aims of the struggle and their unwavering conviction as to the rightness of their cause were among the most important sources of the worldwide historic victories won in these wars.

Therefore we have every right to call the troops' morale the Soviet Armed Forces' most powerful weapon.

And Lenin's conclusion cited above is true and topical to an even greater degree today.

How is the growing role of the morale factor in present-day conditions to be explained? In brief, it is determined by at least two circumstances. First, by the essence of the potential war that the imperialists are preparing against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. If the imperialists do unleash it, then it will be, in terms of its political content, a decisive and uncompromising class conflict between the two opposed social systems. Naturally, this demands the maximum mobilization of all the Army's and Navy's spiritual forces and infinite courage, steadfastness and selflessness on the part of every serviceman, from private up to general.

Second, the growing role of the morale factor is conditioned by equipping of the Armed Forces with the most up-to-date combat weaponry, including nuclear missiles, the intense development of the means and forms of armed warfare and by the nature of modern battle, which is characterized by unprecedented intensity, decisiveness and fluidity. This sort of battle demands from people a higher degree of moral-political and psychological tempering, and the readiness and ability to selflessly withstand all trials and difficulties and execute orders at all costs.

The high moral-political condition of the troops and naval forces is, at the same time, a necessary condition for the servicemen's successful mastery of complex modern military equipment and weapons. It serves as a permanent factor for raising vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening discipline.

This all places heavy commitments upon Army and Navy commanders and political workers who bear the full responsibility for training and educating the personnel for their psychological preparation for modern battle. Their task consists in shaping and developing qualities in people which are indispensable for maintaining the troops' combat readiness, for battle and for victory. This constitutes a most important way of further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential which, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, is a tough amalgam of a high degree of technical equipment, military skill and indomitable morale.

The moral-political factor is, by its essence and content, to use V.I. Lenin's words, "the consciousness, will, passion and imagination of tens of millions...." This factor is made up of people's spiritual qualities -- ideological, political, labor, morale, aesthetic and psychological ones -- and their deep understanding of the aims and tasks in the furtherance of which they are acting and pursuing the struggle, as well as their readiness to make sacrifices for the sake of achieving these aims.

In the everyday practice of Army life, we usually equate the morale of the troops and naval forces with their political-moral condition. In so doing we emphasize, as it were, that the personnel's political ideas, knowledge, tastes and attitude -- patriotism, internationalism and loyalty to the cause of the party and the people -- play a decisive part in the spiritual strengths of the Army and Navy.

The political-moral condition of our units and subunits is high. This level is determined by our country's socialist social and state system, by the communist world outlook which has become firmly established in the people's consciousness, by the socialist way of life, and by the successes of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. In other words, the servicemen's strength of morale lies in the Soviet people's moral strengths.

But does this mean that the troops' and naval forces' high political-moral condition comes about spontaneously? Absolutely not. This condition is improved and strengthened as a result of multifaceted ideological-educational work by commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. The personnel's in-depth study of Marxism-Leninism, Leninist teaching on the fatherland's defense, widespread propagandizing of the decisions of party congresses and Central Committee plenums and an energetic struggle to implement them are the most important component of this work. Knowledge of party theory and policy, and direct participation in implementing CPSU decisions are the most reliable foundation for the servicemen's ideological conviction, moral and psychological steadfastness, and high morale.

Life and practice convincingly testify that the higher the personnel's political-moral condition, the greater the contribution the personnel makes to the struggle for high combat readiness in subunits, units and on ships and, likewise, the increasingly complex questions of combat readiness are resolved according to a higher standard and more consistently. That is why concern for a steady increase in the personnel's political consciousness and ideological maturity is a most important matter for unit and ship commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The Moscow Military District Political Directorate is making considerable efforts to increase commanders' and political workers' responsibility for ideological tempering and the maintenance of the personnel's high morale. This work is being carried out with consideration for the increased demands on combat readiness, the special features of the time, and the difficulties that the servicemen will encounter in modern battle.

In conformity with the demands of the 26th party congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the reorganization of a number of sections and spheres of ideological work is continuing. Greater attention, for example, has begun to be devoted to ensuring that the commander and his deputy in charge of political affairs inform nonstaff propagandists at least once a month about the state of combat and political training and the progress of socialist competition, and set tasks for them. This is essential if we are to secure a close tie between political study and the solution of the tasks of increasing vigilance and combat readiness and of improving military skills. Indeed, if we wish to raise the personnel's political-moral condition to the level of the demands of modern battle, then we must organize and carry out all our ideological work and all its measures, taking account of the tasks being tackled and specific phenomena in units, on ships and in subunits -- gearing work to these phenomena.

The standard of the political-educational work being carried out directly in company, battery and squadron, where servicemen's combat skills are forged and the fate of a unit's combat readiness is decided, is undoubtedly of exceptionally great significance for enhancing the personnel's political consciousness and ideological maturity. Unfortunately, some of our comrades forget this, and it is necessary to correct them.

Members of the district's Military Council have set examples of direct work within subunits themselves. While preparing for the latest integrated political day at the Kantemir Guards Tank Division, they decided to address the companies on the spot. And they laid a good foundation: since then, the leading personnel of the okrug as well as of formations taking part in integrated political days have been appearing almost monthly, mainly in companies and batteries. There has been a certain change at the regimental level, too: officers of directorates now deliver lectures and hold political briefings directly in the subunits considerably more often.

And whereas 2 years ago only 35 percent of all ideological functions conducted within the regiment were held directly at company or battery level, that indicator has now risen to 70 percent in a number of places.

This does not mean, of course, that we have already resolved all the problems of raising the efficacy of ideological and political-educational work conducted directly at subunit level. There is also much to be done to raise the quality of propaganda events. That is the aim of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th anniversary of the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress." The resolution says: "The party sees the convincing exposition of our achievements, the serious analysis of new problems and the freshness of ideas and words as the key to improving propaganda, which must always be truthful, realistic, interesting, intelligible, and, consequently, more efficacious."

The ideological-political and military training of Army and Navy personnel is being conducted purposefully. It is now being shaped in such a way as to prepare people in peacetime for the stern tests that may befall them in a modern war. In that context, responsible tasks confront our military cadres. "It is necessary to bring about the situation," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, points out, "whereby in organizing the training and education of personnel, every commander and political worker should have a clear understanding of the new moral, physical and psychological trials that our servicemen will meet in actual battle should the imperialists unleash war and of the reserve of strength -- combat, ideological and moral -- that must be instilled in the motherland's defenders even in peacetime.

Such a reserve of strength is developed primarily in the field, in the air and at sea. It is on exercises, flights and sea and ocean voyages that the most favorable opportunities are created for the moral and psychological tempering of servicemen. In particular, that is where the main casualty-producing elements of the "enemy's" weapons are simulated. An image of battle and its dynamics are reproduced so as to bring about among servicemen a condition approximating that which they may experience in real battle. In that respect, elements of reasonable and controlled risk are permissible. Thus even the slightest instances of slackness or oversimplification, which are unfortunately still tolerated quite often, should be firmly prevented, since they harm combat training and the moral-political and psychological tempering of servicemen. By creating an illusion that military labor is something easy, they diminish people's enthusiasm and deprive them of the opportunity of testing their own mettle in a complex and tense situation.

It is only field exercises, flights and sea and ocean voyages organized without slackness or oversimplification that can and do give rise to that very valuable experience that leads right now, under combat training conditions, to an understanding of how the training and education of personnel should be arranged so as to bring that training and education as close as possible to the demands of modern warfare. The performance on tours of combat duty is of great educational significance in this respect. It is the most crucial form of service in peacetime during which tasks of special state importance are fulfilled. All this places exceptionally high demands on the moral condition of the personnel performing such tours of duty. The value of tours of combat duty, missile firing, exercises and maneuvers consists in the fact that they create the conditions necessary for molding among personnel a state of moral readiness to use modern weaponry, with its tremendous casualty-producing potential, in battle. And the greater that quality is among the personnel, the more reliable is our combat readiness.

Teaching personnel to have confidence in their weapons and combat hardware is also of great significance for maintaining a high degree of morale among troops.

To realize to the utmost the educational potential of military labor and to utilize to the utmost the actual process of combat training and of the struggle for high combat readiness so as to strengthen the morale of troops and naval forces — such is the task that Army and Navy commanders and political workers are now resolving. And that work is more successful in those subunits where all exercises, studies and training are dealt with by a political approach and where the political import of day-to-day military labor is explained to personnel in depth during combat training.

The sound assimilation by servicemen of the conclusions drawn by our party from the present complex world military-political situation and the shaping, on that basis, of an attitude toward the danger of war as being a grim reality of our time are of great significance for strengthening servicemen's morale. The realization by personnel of the need to maintain the Armed Forces in constant combat readiness is a very important incentive for improving military skill, increasing vigilance and strengthening military discipline.

The level of military discipline is the most important indicator of the qualitative condition of troops and naval forces. Nowadays -- in the age of nuclear weapons, of the tremendous scale, dynamism and complexity of combat actions and of the unprecedented significance of the morale factor -- a high degree of combat readiness is inconceivable without a very high degree of discipline, the discipline that accompanies supreme responsibility and performance of duty. Thus the further strengthening of discipline is the supreme task that we must resolve with ever greater persistance and efficiency. Discipline, we say, is a political and moral concept. It is founded on a person's ideological convictions and the military collective's spiritual maturity. And strengthening discipline means improving personnel's ideological-political, military, moral and legal training and striving persistently to ensure that each serviceman's life stance is determined by the belief that rules and orders are the law which must be fulfilled unquestioningly and to the letter. The part played by example and moral guidelines cannot be overestimated in molding a moral-political and psychological staunchness among personnel. It is one thing to call for militant actions during exercises. It is quite another to show by concrete example how to act and what to do. Thus, commanders and political workers are called upon to address themselves more actively both to the heroic past and the illustrious deeds of those who fought on the front and also to the feats achieved by servicemen in combat training.

All that has been said here attests convincingly to the fact that the party-political and ideological work carried out among troops is an inalienable component of all the measures designed to improve combat readiness. And just as equipment and weapons have a certain degree of readiness for combat use, so our party-political apparatus must also be ready for changes in its structure and in the content of the work that may occur with the onset of war should the imperialists unleash it. And it is important to enhance such readiness and to examine the extent to which party political work, its organization and content, meet the demands of wartime. This is no easy matter, of course. But we must perceive new problems and rehearse solutions to them in advance.

The moral-political factor is all the more powerful the more fully it displays an individual's active and energetic facets. Consequently, boosting this permanent factor means striving to achieve a greater personal contribution by each serviceman to the cause of enhancing combat readiness and striving for the most active and responsible participation in the resolution of the tasks of perfecting that readiness and in strengthening the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces which are vigilantly guarding the motherland and socialism's gains.